The New-York Times.

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POLITICAL.

A Democratic View of the West Virginia Election.

Desertions from the Greeley Ranks in Pennsylvania.

What an Ex-Rebel Expects from the Tammany Candidate.

Soldiers' Convention in the State of Connecticut.

Judge Merrimon Not to Contest the North Carolina Election.

The Three Committees.

Much acrimony of feeling has been developed in the Fisbald party, now that the two Conventions are on the eve of assembling at Syracuse. It is charged by earnest adherents of the Chappaquack wood-chopper, that his cause in the State is much imperiled by the unwise conduct and rashness of some of the leaders of the movement. Some lay the responsibility for this upon Ethan Allen, Chairman of the Liberal Republican National Committee, others, the *Sun* secluded, upon Augustus Schell and the Democratic National Committee, which he manages, and no small share of the blame is laid at the door of Gen. John Cochrane, Chairman and chief promoter of the Liberal Republican State Committee. One thing is certain, there is a refreshing coolness existing between the three Committees, and each of them have numerous partisans. Ethan Allen, who has never heretofore occupied any prominence in politics, has excited considerable jealousy among such veteran politicians as Reuben E. Fenton, John Cochrane, and the like. Fenton expressed the opinion, it is said by good authority, in Chattauqua County, the other day, that Ethan Allen was not a suitable man for the chairmanship of the Liberal Republican National Committee, and John Cochrane is known to be envious of the comparatively unknown and aspiring young politician who outranks him in the leadership of the party.

Allen, on the other hand, it is said, charges Cochrane with open attempts to rob the National Committee of its laurels. A very decided feeling of jealousy between the National and State Committees is evident to a casual visitor at the Gleuham Hotel and Astor House Headquarters. Allen, it is also known, is averse to interference by Fenton with the affairs of the National Committee, and upon one occasion gave him what was considered a veritable snub, when the Tammany Senator ventured to suggest certain ideas for the adoption of the National Committee.

These bickerings among the screheads, who are constitutional growlers, would not be so serious to the cause of the Tammany nominees were it not for misunderstandings with the Democratic National Committee. The Liberal Republicans are notoriously weak in finances, and the "rasping" which the Democratic Committee arise out of financial arrangements which have been established between the two committees. The editor of a newspaper which supports Greeley, called upon Mr. Schell recently and asked for $1,000 to sustain his dickering organ. He was referred by Mr. Sobell back to his State Committee as the proper quarter to apply to, and left the Democratic Committee with empty pockets. He complained to Ethan Allen, and that gentleman accompanied him on a second visit to the Democratic chairman. Mr. Allen told the latter that he would vouch for the impecunious journalist. Mr. Schell, it is said, told Mr. Allen that he did not consider him responsible.

The Democratic Committee is being continually called upon in this manner by the Liberal Committee to advance funds. Only a short time ago, the Democratic Secretary received a note from Judge Jasper W. Johnson, who owes his position as Secretary of the Liberal Committee to great part to B. Gratz Brown, and of whom Cochrane is a most fulsome eulogist, asking for money. The note stated that the Democratic Committee "had done nobly," but that the Liberal Committee "did not have funds enough to send Saunders and his corpse home again." Schell has advanced already, it is asserted, the sum of $30,000, and might naturally feel reluctant to launch any more on a venture, and such a one as the election of Horace Greeley.

Chairman Allen has been working with considerable energy to collect money for the expenses of his committee, and thus to render it independent of the Democratic Committee, but he has not been met with anything like the liberality demanded by the necessities of the hour. Besides, the Liberals' funds were much wasted in the futile efforts to carry North Carolina. Wood and Blumenberg proving expensive agents. Mr. Samuel Sinclair, of the *Tribune*, is also charged with sending money received for the use of the National Committee to Cochrane's State Committee. Altogether it is a very pretty quarrel as it stands, and this is about the present position of the disputants. Ethan Allen, backed by the influence of Montgomery Blair and some others strong in the Liberal Republican ranks, believes that no becomes a strong position against Fenton with his formidable reputation, and Cochrane with his doubtful kind of local influence. Schell holding the money bags probably feels more secure and independent than Allen. The former, it is believed, would not be averse to the nomination for Governor, and it is known that Allen strongly backs Mr. Kernan.

It remains to be seen whether the present chaos will be made worse by the Convention as Syracuse to-morrow.

The Meaning of the West Virginia Elections.

Before the election in West Virginia the Wheeling *Register*, the leading Democratic Greeley paper in the State, said: "The Liberal Republicans in West Virginia generally recognize the truth that the campaign between Greeley and Grant is being fought now; that a Radical victory on the 2d of August will be a sure forerunner of Grant victory in November; and recognising this, they will cordially support the Democratic cause at the State election, and join hands now with all the opponents of Grantism." That is satisfactory, of course, so far as it goes, although now the Greeley organs seem reluctant to admit that there has been a "Radical" victory. Since the election the Wheeling *Intelligencer*, a Republican journal, says: "It is true in a general way that the issues in our election were local. Nevertheless, the thought breaking up and demoralisation of the Democratic organization that occurred, it is certain to exercise a very important influence on the Presidential vote. It was in anticipation of such an effect that the *Register* warned the Camdenites that the eyes of the State for President hinged on that for Governor, and to-day we see evidences in all quarters that the *Register* was right. The Camden Democrats are accusing the Greeley Republicans with having cheated them, and a general disgust with the management of their leaders, which has brought down such disaster on the organization, manifests itself among Democrats in all directions. They only want an excuse to abandon Greeley, and a nomination at Louisville will afford an opportunity which many of them will embrace. Others who have voted for the Cincinnati and their party, and common sense such a movement as that at Louisville, being driven to choose between Greeley and Grant, will vote for the latter as the less objectionable of the two. Gov. Parsons's empressm about Gov. Jacob is for Greeley in comparison to the statements of intimate friends of Mr. Jacob, who ought to be better acquainted with his views than Mr. Parsons."

Minor Notes.

Ex-Judge Albert Hagan, of Santa Cruz, Cal., has notified the Democratic Central Committee of that State that he cannot longer remain on the electoral ticket, because he cannot support Greeley for the Presidency. Mr. Hagan has been a staunch Democrat.....In a letter to the Charleston (S. C.) Courier, Senator Sawyer says that he cannot resist the conviction that certain men have made to prevent a thoroughly fair report in any opposition paper in South Carolina of the sayings and doings of Republicans, and that disturbances at Republican meetings, however discreetly they may be, seem to gratify others besides the rowdies who create them and the knaves who pay those roughs their wages.....The Conservative Committee of Virginia will soon announce a series of mass-meetings throughout that State, to take place in September and October.....The corrupt coalition has nominated Hosea Bicknell for Assembly in the Third District of St. Lawrence County.....E. M. Yerger announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress in the Third District of Maryland, saying that he believes that the people have decided against the ring system. He does not mean the ring of the assassin's pistol, but he might mean it, and fall within the bounds of truth.....J. L. Morphis was nominated by the "Liberal Republicans" of Mississippi for elector, although the Constitution forbids that a Congressman shall be appointed an elector. The Liberals should study that instrument a little.

Pennsylvanians Leaving Greeley to His Fate.

The Pittsburg (Penn.) *Mail*, of Saturday, says: "The withdrawal of Hon. John S. McCalmont from the Greeley party, and his declaration for Grant and the whole Republican ticket, has created quite an excitement in the Liberal camp in Venango. It is reported that Gen. Alf. B. McCalmont, brother of the Judge, is not so pronounced in his Democracy as to be prepared to swallow Judge Black's view, that the issue of this campaign, if Greeley is elected, is to be the beginning of the gradual extinction of the constitutional amendments. Gen. McCalmont don't feel that another war to reinstate slavery is advisable."

What an Ex-Rebel Says.

In a readable letter to the Plattsburg *Sentinel* a commercial traveler describes somewhat of the enthusiasm for Grant he has witnessed in the towns on the Erie, from New-York to Meadville. One incident we quote: "Aboard the train from Genessee to Olean, we took a vote, the result being thus: For the war G., 26; for the Niagara peace G., 27. Sitting directly in my front was an ex-rebel from Texas, journeying homeward. Owing to the incident in taking the vote, we became engaged in a dispute over the 'bloody chasm.' He was for Horace and I was for Ulysses. Each of us opened with a few tilts and banters, when he, quite heated, said: 'I do not surrender up one atom of the principles I and my people fought for them so long as there is left a fragment of strength for them and would do so again were the opportunity offered with a chance of their success. I lost $80,000 in negro property, which the Constitution of the United States said I had a right to once. This Government has yet got to pay me that sum.' At this, some Liberal Republicans squirmed in their seats and vainly endeavored, by certain sly winks and frowns to 'choke him off.'"

Soldiers' Convention in Connecticut.

The Hartford *Courant* publishes a call for a convention of veteran soldiers and sailors of the State of Connecticut, favorable to the election of Grant and Wilson, to be held in Stedman Hall, Hartford, on Tuesday, Sept. 10. The Convention will select delegates to attend the National Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, Sept. 17. All soldiers and sailors in the State desirous of securing to the country by the success of the Republican Party, the results of their labors during the war, are invited to attend. The call is signed by nearly 400 veterans. The *Courant* says: "It is hoped that every town in the State, and every company which did service during the war, will be represented in the State Convention, and for this purpose it is to be a mass-meeting, and every soldier or sailor in the State who desires the success of the Republican Party is invited to attend."

Judge Merrimon Will Not Contest.

North Carolina papers report that Judge Merrimon, the Democratic candidate for Governor, recently said that he had been fairly defeated and would not contest. The Raleigh *Era* on this point says: "We have been informed that Judge Merrimon said to a gentleman in this city before he left, that he would have nothing to do with contesting the election. We care not what action the Legislature may take in the matter, the Republicans will resist any attempt to seat Judge Merrimon. Caldwell was fairly elected, and the Republicans of the State are determined that he and the other State officers elect, shall be inaugurated in January next." The same journal publishes a communication, taking the position that the late election for members of the Legislature was illegal and unconstitutional; and that the Governor is called upon to issue his proclamation for a new election.

A Pertinent Question.

The Lowell (Mass.) *Journal*, edited by a soldier, makes free to inquire: "Would it be out of place in these days of 'reconciliation' to be a little amnesty of our Democratic friends for the soldiers who happen to continue to have some confidence left in Grant? At present such men are stigmatized as 'bread-and-butter traitors,' and while the rebels are beconed to the side of the bloody chasm for a cordial grip of the hand in oblivion of past offences, the Grant soldiers are warned out of the political contest as intruders."

Letter from Gov. Caldwell, of North Carolina.

Gov. Tod R. Caldwell, of North Carolina, has written a letter in response to resolutions adopted by the Grant and Wilson Club of Raleigh, congratulating him upon his re-election. He says: "I shall endeavor to be Governor of the whole State, and not of any particular party. Justice must and shall be meted out to all alike, as far as I can have it done. The assurance which you give me of 'your earnest and active support, in all matters not inconsistent with the great principles of the Republican Party,' will stimulate me to march on with renewed energy to accomplish the great ends for which the Republican Party was formed, to wit: to secure civil and religious liberty to all, and to perpetuate our National and State Governments through all time, with every star in our political firmament blazing brighter and brighter as we hand down our rich inheritance from sire to son, to greater and more important battle is before us than the one we have just fought and won. The election just over sinks into insignificance when compared to the one to be held in November. The former concerned a single State—the latter a great nation. I entreat you, therefore, to keep your armor on; let not your ardor cool; work together harmoniously; labor with zeal; let no dissensions enter your ranks, no private animosities embitter you one against another, but with one accord, and with willing hands and joyous hearts, let every friend of the country rally to our noble standard-bearers, Grant and Wilson, and then we will achieve a victory which will bring a lasting peace to our beloved country, and untold blessings to our toiling millions. To accomplish this desirable result you shall have my most hearty co-operation."

Republican Candidates for Congress in Illinois.

The Republican nominations for members of Congress in Illinois are now complete, with the exception of the three districts in Cook County, which include the City of Chicago. The nominations thus made are:

Fourth District—Stephen A. Hurlbut.
Fifth District—Horatio C. Burchard.
Sixth District—John B. Hawley.
Seventh District—Franklin Corwin.
Eighth District—Greenbury L. Fort.
Ninth District—Granville Barrieve.
Tenth District—William H. Ray.
Eleventh District—Asa C. Matthews.
Twelfth District—M. H. Chamberlin.
Thirteenth District—John McNulta.
Fourteenth District—Joseph G. Cannon.
Fifteenth District—George Hunt.
Sixteenth District—James S. Martin.
Seventeenth District—John B. Hay.
Eighteenth District—Isaac Clements.
Nineteenth District—Green B. Raum.

Nominations in St. Lawrence County.

The Republican Convention for St. Lawrence County, at Canton, was presided over by Henry R. James, of Ogdensburg, and the following nominations were made: For Treasurer, H. N. Redway; District-Attorney, J. R. Brinkerhoff; Superintendent of the Poor, David Fields; Coroner, Charles F. Fisher; Special County Judge, H. E. Neary; Justices of the Sessions, Silas Baldwin and Wm. P. Smith.

The Maine Congressmen.

The Portland (Me.) *Press* counts confidently upon the Republicans carrying every Congressional district in Maine. It says: "There never has been a question raised by any sane person about the Second. Third and Fourth Districts, the only debatable ground being the First and Fifth. If the First District the Greeley diversion has proved utterly unsignificant. Mr. Clifford will get no appreciable help from these allies, and Mr. Burleigh, carrying the Republican vote, will be elected by at least 1,500 majority. In the Fifth District there is much more 'Liberal' Republican strength than in the First, but as an offset to this the Democrats are much less coherent. Pike has always been an ostensible Republican—a sort of chameleon Republican to be sure—and the Democratic rank and file cannot for their lives see why they should be compelled to vote for the worse of two Republicans merely because their leaders have made a disreputable bargain with him, alike discreditable to both parties. The result is, and we state it deliberately and after a careful examination of the whole situation, that Hale is certain to be elected by at least 1,000 majority."

Repudiating Greeley and Going for Grant.

The Newburg *Journal* mentions a straw, as is only one of thousands floating in the political current nowadays, saying: "A gentleman from this city who has recently been visiting friends in Sullivan County, most of whom are Democrats, says that he was surprised to find that the majority of them had repudiated Greeley and were going for Grant. Similar reports come from all sections. There are few election districts in the State which will not contribute Democratic votes for Grant and Wilson."

Republican Head-Quarters.

Hon. J. A. J. Creswell, Postmaster-General, was a visitor at the Republican National Committee's rooms, Fifth-avenue Hotel, yesterday. Great activity was displayed here, and the head-quarters were thronged with visitors in the evening. Secretary Wm. E. Chandler has left the City for his home in New-Hampshire, where he will remain for a week. During his absence Ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan keeps a general supervision over the affairs of the Committee, and is present nearly every evening. Advices received at the head-quarters continue to be very satisfactory, especially from the State of Missouri—the Republicans of that State expressing great confidence in their ability to carry it.

A Grant and Wilson Banner Raising.

The citizens of the Twentieth Ward, Brooklyn, having their head-quarters at Clermont and Myrtle avenues, raised a magnificent Grant and Wilson banner last evening. The banner was supported on poles raised at each side of the avenue. Chinese lanterns festooned the intersection of the thoroughfares, and a pleasing display of pyrotechnics enhanced the scene. At intervals Roman candles and other fire-works were displayed, and when the rain had subsided the citizens present mustered about 1,500. Mr. Roberts hereupon called the meeting to order and delivered an address eulogistic of Gen. Grant. Wm. S. Roselle and other speakers followed. Resolutions endorsing the nomination of Grant and Wilson and heartily approving the Utica ticket for the State nominations was unanimously adopted.

Seventh Assembly District Republican Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Seventh Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the Lincoln Clubrooms, No. 12 University-place. The President of the Association, Prof. Clark, delivered an address, in which he alluded to the Utica Convention and the nomination of Gen. Dix, who had taken so much interest in the Reform movements in this City, and who would be an essential in securing reform in the State. He believed the ticket nominated would be triumphant.

German Republican Rally in Stanton-Street.

Under the auspices of the Stanton-street Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, an enthusiastic meeting of German Republicans was held at Coburger Hall, No. 10 Stanton-street, last night, to ratify the National Republican nominations. Mr. Mohrstadt presided, and made a brief address in favor of the policy of Gen. Grant and against the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Conventions.

Resolutions indorsing the National Republican nominations and the Republican State ticket were adopted by an enthusiastic vote, whereupon addresses were delivered by Gen. Manck, Mr. W. Koch and others.

General Notes.

The Liberal Republicans, at their District Convention in Cayuga County, elected Thomas Towne, D. W. Adams and George Glover as delegates to the Convention at Syracuse.

The Republicans of the Pottsville, Penn., district yesterday nominated John W. Killinger for Congress. He is also the nominee for the Labor Reformers for the same position.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Union Republicans of Port Washington, Long Island, held at the head-quarters, James L. Baxter was unanimously nominated for candidate for member of Assembly for the First Assembly District of Queens County.

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized at Katonah on Saturday evening, 31st ult., and the following officers elected: President, Hon. W. H. Robertson; Vice-Presidents, B. Travis, L. Travis, J. W. Anderson, M. E. Bilkman; Recording Secretary, J. F. Chapman, M. D.

Local Notes.

In a Saratoga special, yesterday morning, a Presidential vote was taken with the following result: Grant, 161; Greeley, 73; Louisville Convention, 38.

The Grant and Wilson Club of the Fifth Assembly District held a spirited meeting, last night. Speeches were delivered by Major Crowley and Ex-Senator Fogerty. Twenty-two new members signed the roll.

A Grant and Wilson Club has been formed on Shelter Island, Suffolk County. Wm. R. Duvall, editor Greenport *Times*, is President; Daniel Hudson, Vice-President, and Henry H. Preston, Secretary and Treasurer.

A number of Polish citizens have organized a Presidential campaign club, with the following officers: President, Antoni Kopankiewis; Vice-Presidents, Tomasz Groelzki; Secretary, Jan Bankiewis; Treasurer, Antoni Tyler.

The Sailors' and Soldiers' Campaign Club of the Third Assembly District met last evening at No. 400 Broome-street, and elected the following officers: President, Jeremiah F. Sullivan; Secretary, James White; Treasurer, Frederick Braddle.

The Eighteenth Ward Union Club met last evening at No. 64 East Fourteenth-street, and re-elected officers for the ensuing half-year. Messrs. Thomas O'Hagan, David Dodd and Wm. Burke occupying the positions of President, Secretary, and Treasurer.

The Republicans of Greenport, Suffolk County, have formed a campaign Club, with the following officers: G. S. Adams, President; Col. Thos. Hempstead, Jeremiah Moore, Vice-Presidents; B. F. Wiggins, Secretary; Orin F. Brown, Treasurer.

The German Republican Campaign Club of the Sixteenth Assembly District, Eighteenth Ward, F. Bernhard, President, held a meeting at Schuler's Hall, No. 306 Avenue A, last night, transacting the usual campaign business and enrolling new members.

Veterans from this City who are to attend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention at Pittsburg, Sept. 17, as delegates, or who desire to participate unofficially in the great reunion, will be supplied with excursion tickets through the Veterans' National Committee for the low price of $10.

A meeting of the newly-formed German Dix and Robinson Campaign Club of the Fifteenth Assembly District, Mr. Bernhard Kroeger, President, was held at Kromm's Hall, in West Thirty-third-street, last night. Measures were taken for a vigorous campaign in aid of the Republican State ticket.

The Fifth Assembly District German Republican Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, Mr. C. Lindemann, President, held a meeting at 139 Spring-street last evening, and, in addition to the usual campaign business, added a number of new members to the organization.

A regular meeting of the Augustus Schaeffel Association, Fourth Assembly District, was held Monday evening at No. 221 East Broadway. The Committee on Permanent Head-Quarters made a report and it was decided to hold the further meetings of this Association at No. 190 East Broadway. Ten new members signed the roll.

A German Grant Club for the Nineteenth Ward was temporarily organized last night at First-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth streets. The Grant and Wilson Campaign Club of the Eighth Assembly District, Twenty-first Ward, held a meeting at No. 609 Second-avenue, discussing the situation of the campaign.

At a meeting of the Republican Committee, held at Clifton, Staten Island, on Saturday, the following gentlemen were chosen delegates to the First Congressional District Convention: Wendell Smith, Wm. G. Wood and Elias Mance; Northfield, John White and J. M. Washburn; Castleton, C. C. Norvell and Richard Cunliff; Middletown, John Wild; Southfield, Robert Schwartzrop and Edward Carpenteron.

A meeting of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Club, Fourth Assembly District, Seventh Ward, was held last evening, at head-quarters, No. 115 East Broadway, and the following delegates were elected to the Fifth Congressional Convention: Sergt. James Murray, Private James J. Connolly, Lieut. William Murphy, Sergt. Patrick J. O'Brien and Sergt. Henry Stanford. The meeting was large and enthusiastic, and was addressed by George Law and others, and a large number of honorably-discharged veterans were enrolled.

THE LOUISVILLE MOVEMENT.

Preparations for the National Democratic Convention.

An Attack on Col. Duncan by an Irate Greeleyite—What the Delegates Think and Say of Greeley and the Baltimore Sale.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 2.—The delegates are arriving in force, and the National Democratic Convention, as its adherents call it, is already assured of sufficient strength to be considered an element in the pending Presidential campaign.

A "DIFFICULTY."

An incident occurred today at the Galt House which shows the Greeleyites fear it, and are disposed to be intolerant toward those connected with it. Just after the New-York delegation arrived, Col. Blanton Duncan was in the main hall of the hotel, in which was a large crowd at the time, and was in conversation with a gentleman named Custer. Something being said relative to men of weight in the Convention, Col. Duncan referred to a few of the New-Yorkers representing $30,000,000, and asked if he considered money better than brains. One word brought on another, and, in reply to some taunt, Col. Duncan said that he could have sold out to the Greeleyites for $500,000, if he had desired, to which it was answered that he did not because the Republicans had offered him more. Duncan then said to Custer that he could not allow any one talk to him in that way. To which Custer replied that he had been told Duncan himself had said so. Col. Duncan answered that the man who had told him so lied. At this, Dr. J. M. Keller avowed himself as the authority for what Custer had said, and said to Duncan he must retract what he had said. Duncan refused, whereupon Keller struck at him, while he was seated, but, as Duncan says, did not hit him. Several blows then passed between the parties, and a scene of considerable confusion and excitement ensued, but the combatants were finally separated before either had received any damage. The affair has caused a great deal of talk, and, among the Democrats—especially those who have come to attend the Convention—is considered as proof of the malignancy with which they are regarded by the Greeleyites.

TEMPER OF THE DELEGATES.

This sensation having occurred early in the afternoon, has now given place to the uproar usual on nights preceding the meeting of Conventions of importance. This gathering is, however, remarkable from the fact that no one has a private or selfish end to serve. It must be said for these men that they are plainly engaged in a crusade for principle, and knowing as they do that they have not the slightest possible chance for success in the present contest, are determined to maintain their cause with the hope of triumph in the future. Some of them, like Van Allen, of New-York, argue vehemently against the Fifteenth Amendment as the cause of all the woes of the South, and all of them talk glibly about holding high the standard of pure and unadulterated Democracy. It is impossible not to respect them for their adherence to principle, however mistaken, and not to admire the fierceness with which they denounce the base bargain by which the Democratic Party was sold out to Greeley.

WHAT THEY SAY OF GREELEY.

Whatever happens it is not possible that any of these men will ever vote for Greeley, and they all bring accounts of the demoralization of the Democratic Party in nearly all the States in consequence of the Baltimore sale. In many localities Greeley, without any third tickes in the field, will not get over half of the Democratic votes. In none, according to their stories, can he get over one-third. They all believe that if they put good candidates before the people Greeley will be the third man in the race, and offer excellent reasons for their belief. They say that the leaders have sold out to Greeley, but that intercourse with the people shows conclusively that the rank and file of the party, those who do the voting, cannot be delivered, and that this fact being demonstrated as it will be by the nomination here, Greeley will be deserted by nearly all his Republican supporters, and not make half the showing in this campaign that Van Buren did in that of '48. They are a very sanguine set of people, some of the wilder ones even talking about beating Grant, but all of them declare that, without trouble, they can defeat the object of the Baltimore sale, and thus teach the Democratic leaders a lesson they sorely need. Some of them, like Chauncy Burr, do not favor nominations except under certain circumstances, but with the arrival of the bulk of the delegates, this class appears to have become powerless, and a great majority of those here to-night seem to favor nominations as every hazard, and argue plausibly enough that, with out such action, the whole movement amounts to nothing.

THE CANDIDATES.

As to the nominees, all is as much at sea as last night, except that it is now said that Charles O'Conor has not positively declined. The foundation for this assertion is the fact that there is a long letter here from him in the hands of Judge Spaulding, which is sealed and addressed to the "National Democratic Convention." If any one knows its contents that one refuses persistently to have companions in his knowledge, and every one approached professes to have no idea whatever of the purport of this interesting document. It is surmised that it is not a flat refusal of the nomination, and in that case it is certain that Mr. O'Conor will be nominated. Everybody is for him, and so far as can be ascertained no one is for any one else, although, in case he refuses absolutely thoughts will be turned in other directions. There is a letter here from John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, in reply to one of inquiry sent him, in which he admits sympathy with the movement and expresses his willingness to take the second place on the ticket in case O'Conor has the first. It may be that if O'Conor positively declines, Adams may be selected to head the ticket. There is some talk to that effect. The idea seems to find general favor. The only other names yet mentioned for Vice-President are those of Edgerton and Fitch, both of Indiana, and the latter an ex-member of the United States Senate from that State. There is a determination to select a ticket that, in a personal aspect, shall be unexceptionable, but beyond that, and the universal disposition toward O'Conor, there is no indication of the feeling of those who are to compose the Convention.

THE ARRANGEMENTS.

Preparations for the meeting of the body are completed, and it will meet at noon in the Common Pleas Court-room, a very large apartment in which 1,500 persons can be accommodated. Ample preparation has been made for the Press which is all needed, however, as the interest in the affair is so great, that nearly all the leading papers of the country have representatives here. Tickets and badges for both delegates and correspondents have been provided, and the Police arrangements generally are all that could be desired.

ORGANIZATION.

As to the organization of the Convention nothing has been definitely determined, but it seems generally understood that Hon. B. J. Bayard, of New-Jersey, will be temporary Chairman, and the names of Hon. Alexander Long, of Ohio, and Judge James Lyons, of Virginia, are mentioned for permanent President; but there is nothing certain on this point. The New-York delegation, that of Ohio and several other States, are holding consultations to-night, which are private, but it is evident, from the talk of all those participating, that they mean business.

THE LABOR REFORMERS.

The Committee of Conference appointed by the National Labor-Reform Convention held at Philadelphia, Aug. 22, are here to confer with the straight Democrats, and to ask the adoption of the platform promulgated at Columbus, Ohio, Feb. 22, and then to present the name of Charles O'Conor as their first choice for the Presidency. If their platform is adopted, the Labor Reform Party pledges its support to the nominees of the Convention to-morrow. If a platform is not adopted, then they will refuse to act. The Labor Reform Party claims to have an organized constituency of three-quarters of a million of voters. There is no indication as to what will be the action of the Convention on this point.

THE TRUE DEMOCRAT.

Blanton Duncan's new paper, the *True Democrat*, made its first appearance this afternoon. It is a large and handsome sheet. Its chief feature is a collection of letters from Democrats in all parts of the Union, declaring their determination and that of their Democratic neighbors not to "eat crow," and expressing their hearty sympathy with the Louisville movement. Late to-night there is nothing certain as to the "Bourbons Straights," except that they will have a Convention in number nearly approaching that at Cincinnati, and far surpassing that conclave in its representative character. These men are earnest for principle. Those gathered at Cincinnati and Baltimore were political punters, with their noses keen set for game. Compared with these, this is eminently respectable in its purposes.

THE DELEGATIONS.

Among the States which have delegates already here are New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, New-Jersey, Illinois, Missouri, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi. With the arrivals by the morning trains, nearly all the States will be represented. As a class the delegates are men of good appearance, and evidently of influence in their respective localities, although heretofore very few of them have had opportunities for gaining national reputations. All the delegates repudiate, with indignation, the charge that the Republicans have had anything to do with furthering their movement.

O'CONOR'S LETTER.

The latest reports concerning O'Conor's letter are diverse. One is that it does not state definitely whether he will or will not accept the nomination. Another, and more reliable, is, that after it is read the Convention will have no further doubts on that point. It was written on Saturday afternoon, after the New-York delegation called on him. It is addressed, as stated, and sealed with his private seal, so that it can be opened and its contents be known only after the Convention is organized. The situation to-night is just this: If O'Conor accepts, he will be nominated, with probably Edgerton or Fitch on the ticket with him. If he does not accept, nobody pretends to even guess what will happen. E. C.

THE GREELEY KUKLUX.

The Klan at their Work in Arkansas—The County Clerk and Coroner of Pope County Murdered in Cold Blood.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 2.—On Saturday evening, Hickox, the County Clerk of Pope County, was assassinated by desperadoes, and in the town of Dover, the county seat, Sheriff Dodson and Deputy Sheriff Williams have taken the records from the Court-house for the reason that no civil business could be transacted by any of the county officers, owing to the lawlessness of the advocates of Greeley, who have declared that the civil authorities there should not exercise the duties of their office and five. Hickox, the Sheriff, and Deputy-Sheriff, were moving off from the court-house with the records, but before going over one hundred steps from the public square, they noticed about twenty-five armed men standing about an old building. They drove through the party, speaking to them as they went through the crowd, but as they got through they were fired upon by the party, and Hickox was killed instantly, being shot through the head. Sheriff Doddson and Deputy Williams put spurs to their horses and made their escape, but were fired upon by men stationed along the road for nearly a mile. Allen Brown, a Justice of the Peace, came up soon after Hikcox was killed, and commenced holding an inquest; and just as he was through and was putting up the verdict of the jury, Brown was shot.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Enthusiastic Meeting in Hyde Park—The Miners all for Grant and Wilson.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., Sept. 2.—A very large and enthusiastic Grant and Wilson meeting was held this evening at Hyde Park. Thousands of the Welsh miners were present, who were unequivocally for Grant and Wilson. Eloquent speeches, both in Welsh and English, were made by H. M. Edwards, Mayor M. L. Blair, Capt. W. H. Carling, W. S. Jones, and others. Greeley stock is down in this community. The Irish alone support him. A large Grant wigwam is being built which will be opened on Saturday evening. Hon. Henry Wilson has promised to be present.

THE NEW-ENGLAND FAIR.

Large Attendance and a Fine Exhibition—Excellent Show in the Cattle Department.

LOWELL, Mass., Sept. 2.—The day opens with great activity on the New-England Fair Grounds, which has constantly increased during the forenoon. In the morning there was scarcely an agricultural implement in the tent designated for their display, but the arrival of the large and varied display of the Ames Plow Company and many minor contributions soon gave a show of busy life. It is to be feared that in the exhibition halls there will be a deficiency in many departments of domestic manufactures, especially in fabric articles, but the day may make a great change. No poultry had arrived, except two pairs of turkeys from Putney, Vt. Several Devons and Dutch cattle and Southdown sheep arrived today, and advices have been received of the shipment of others.

Up to 11 o'clock today sixty-six horses had been reported on the grounds, many of them of the best stock of New England, Russell's stock of Fearnaughts and others; Nevins', of Fearnaught, Jr., and others; Twitchell, with Golddust stock; Charles Moulton's Dictator; Bartlett's Gray Eagle; Mr. J. G. Wood's Hambleton and Bischoone, and Winship's horses, arrived this morning. There is the largest and best selected stock of short-horned cattle on the grounds ever before exhibited by the Society.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Granite for the New State-House—Accident at a Fire.

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 2.—The new Capitol Commissioners have been obliged to make a new contract for granite, the proprietors of the Yarmouth Quarry having failed to fulfill their contract at seventy-five cents per cubic foot. The new contract is with the Hallowell Granite Company, at $1 35 per foot. At the original letting the bid of this Company was $1 60 per foot. At an alarm of fire this morning the horses attached to steamer No. 6 became unmanageable, and after running nearly half a mile plunged off the dock into the basin. The driver, named McGraw, retained suspension on the seat, and was carried into the water with the steamer. He was taken out unhurt, but the horses were drowned.

A SAD STORY.

The Bride of a Day—An Incident of the Metis Disaster—Mistaken Identity.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 2.—Geo. W. Howard, of Rome, N. Y., will be remembered as the gentleman who was married at Sharon Springs, on Wednesday last, and was on his way to visit a brother in Pawtucket, R. I., when he lost his bride of a day by the late Metis disaster. The next morning what was supposed to be his wife's body was found, and it was reported in these columns that her funeral would take place at Sharon Springs yesterday. The initials "H. A." were the same as on his wife's rings, though it was of a different pattern, yet he did not feel positive that it was his wife. Being nearly exhausted himself, and not in a condition to think much about it, he concluded it must be her. Accordingly a coffin was procured at Stonington, and he started Saturday morning for the home of his loved one. He arrived there Saturday evening with what he supposed was the remains of his wife, but, on opening the coffin at the residence of his wife's parents, they discovered at once that it was not their daughter. The scene that followed can be better imagined than described. The afflicted husband at once returned to Stonington, and forwarded the corpse by express. When he arrived, he found another mean searching for the body he had supposed was his wife. In the meantime, his friends in Pawtucket had heard of the lady who was picked up by the schooner A. B. Belden and brought to Newport, and had telegraphed to the undertaker for a description, which he gave, and at the same time had a photograph taken and sent also. This convinced them that the body which has been in this city since Friday night was no other than the wife of Mr. Howard. He, in company with his brother, arrived here this morning, and at once identified her. The scene that follows beggars description. As the husband gazed upon the remains of his beloved, he was deeply affected, as were all present. The body was placed on the 12 o'clock boat, via Wickford, and will be taken at once to Rome, N. Y. She was twenty-eight years of age, and bears a striking resemblance to the woman the husband had supposed was his wife. Mr. Howard states that the cool ground upon her was placed there by himself to keep her warm, and that a moment after they were washed from the Metis, and all his exertions to save her were fruitless. It is a sad story, probably the most heartrending one that can be told of the terrible disaster.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Reduction During August Over Ten Millions Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement:

Debt Bearing Interest in Coin.

Bonds at six per cent	$1,382,092,200 00
Bonds at five per cent	414,567,300 00
Principal	$1,777,619,800 00
Interest	29,338,297 78
Debt Bearing Interest in Currency.	
Certificates of indebtedness at four per cent	$678,000 00
Navy Pension Fund at three per cent	14,000,000 00
Certificates at three per cent	7,985,000 00
Principal	$22,663,000 00
Interest	127,008 84
Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.	
Principal	$60,170,875 25
Interest	307,570 01
Debt Bearing No Interest.	
Old demand and legal-tender notes	$356,091,152 10
Fractional currency	40,810,301 16
Coin certificates	23,964,500 00
Principal	$425,870,953 26
Unclaimed interest	8,894 84
Total Debt.	
Principal	$2,232,323,729 92
Interest	29,851,351 29
Total	$2,262,175,180 21
Cash in the Treasury.	
Coin	$72,916,917 40
Currency	21,764,973 36
Total	$94,681,890 76
Debt Less Cash in the Treasury.	
Sept. 1, 1872	$2,177,322,422 25
Aug. 1, 1872	2,186,008,452 64
Decrease of debt during the past month	$10,686,030 39
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1872	49,491,477 42
Decrease of debt from March 1, 1869, of March 1, 1872	289,649,762 09
Bonds Issued to Pacific Railway Companies—Interest Payable in Lawful Money.	
Principal outstanding	$64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not yet paid	946,236 16
Interest paid by the United States	16,870,575 84
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c	3,508,863 19
Balance of interest paid by the United States	13,763,712 25
The official exposition of the reduction of the national debt shows a total decrease from March 1, 1869, to date of	$48,141,229 00
And a decrease in the annual interest charge of	23,191,265 00

WASHINGTON NOTES.

The Saint Croix and Bayfield Lands—Judge Williams and the Oregon Senatorship—Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—There is no probability that the opinion requested by the Secretary of the Interior a few days ago from the Attorney-General, in regard to the Saint Croix and Bayfield lands will be given for some time to come. The Department of Justice intends to give the subject the most thorough and searching investigation, and to that end has sent out to Minnesota for information bearing on the subject. Then again the Department of Justice is disposed, in view of its importance as a precedent, to send it to the Supreme Court, and have a decision upon it.

THE OREGON S

THE SOLDIERS' DUTY.

Address of Gen. Burnside at the Mass Convention at Portland.

At the mass Convention of soldiers at Portland, the other day, Gen. Burnside delivered an address, which is thus reported by the Portland *Press*. After referring in high terms of praise to the services of Maine soldiers in the late war, Gen. Burnside said:

COMRADES: It is but a few short years since you returned from the field, threw aside your uniforms and arms and again entered upon peaceful pursuits. At that time you represented on your muster-rolls a million of men. You have gladly allowed yourselves to be absorbed in the peaceful enterprises which are rapidly carrying our dear country to the extreme advance in the race of the civilized nations of the world. During the war and at its close carpers predicted that you could not be disbanded without creating discord and anarchy; that your education and experience as soldiers in the field would unfit you for civil pursuits; that you would be idle and vicious, and quite unfit to again enter upon the industrial pursuits which you left when our country was in danger, and when you flew to arms in order to rescue it. Little did those carpers know of the spirit of loyalty that moved you to leave your firesides and your families, to bare your breasts that our nation might live. You returned to your homes and became peaceful, industrious citizens; and I venture to say that no intelligent person in our land will hesitate to say that as a body, the soldiers and sailors of the Union Army and Navy are good, intelligent, law-abiding citizens. It is neither strange or unreasonable, my comrades, in view of these facts, that you should feel a deep interest in all that concerns the welfare of our country. Every political agitation of importance, especially if there is danger that the great status of universal liberty which the loyal people erected may be marred, must be of great interest to you. You do right in claiming the privilege of meeting together in a peaceful manner, and expressing your opinions, and using your best efforts to gather the fruits of the great victory which was won by loyalty, with you as champions, over treason and rebellion. The men who carped while you were in the field and upon the ocean, are now carping because you chose to meet together as comrades to decide upon the course you will pursue in the present political contest. Some of them have condescended to say that there is no objection to soldiers assembling together to talk over their old campaigning, but they have no right to meet with a view to political action. In answer to this, let it be said that soldiers and sailors seek not to form a political party, neither do they seek to influence a political party, but they do seek to ally themselves with that political party which is striving to carry out and perpetuate the great principles for which the Union Army and Navy fought upon land and sea. At this point allow me to make some remarks personal to myself. When I speak of soldiers and sailors I refer to the main body of them. That they should all think alike is impossible, and for myself I am free to grant that some of our comrades honestly differ with us. In view of the fact that I am the commander of the G. A. R., my session with reference to the call for the Pittsburg Convention has been criticised by a very few of our comrades of the Grand Army. The only criticism I have seen in print was from the pen of one of my personal friends in Rhode Island. I have not answered it, because of the conviction that within a short time he will discover that my action was quite proper. While in attendance at the Philadelphia Convention a meeting of the soldiers and sailors then present was called, and I was asked to preside. At that meeting a committee was formed to call a meeting of soldiers and sailors, and I was made its Chairman. The same meeting voted unanimously to sustain the Philadelphia nominations. The members of the General Committee, who were then in Philadelphia, met and named Pittsburg as the place of meeting, and appointed a subcommittee to draft and publish an address. The subcommittee performed its duty, and in the address invited all the soldiers and sailors to join them in the support of the Philadelphia nominations. It was known that the invitation would be accepted by nearly all the men who had fought for the suppression of the rebellion, but some were expected to decline. As my position as Commander of the Grand Army of the Republic does not deprive me of the right to act with any political party I choose, so long as that party is composed of and led by men who were loyal to their country during the late war; neither does it deprive me of the privilege of joining other comrades in inviting all soldiers and sailors to aid in placing in the Presidential chair a man who fought for his country from the beginning to the end of the war, and never for one moment faltered in his determination that the nation must be crushed until the Union saved, rather than to place in it a man who had disgracefully stated that we had no right to save the Union by coercion, but when the war began urged on the raw levies to the battle in the most vindictive manner, and when dark and dreary days came, counseled peace, submission or carping malcontents, who have early and late aroused and misrepresented him with a view to driving him from his position, even at the expense of breaking off a friendly arbitration with a nation to which we are allied by kindred, language, education, and all else that tends to the advancement of civilization and constitutional government. Little do these malcontents know of war in the field, otherwise they would hesitate before casting discredit in the way of peaceful, honorable association, simply for the purpose of their own personal advancement, possibly to gratify their personal hate. You know that Gen. Grant has been a firm friend to amnesty, and has always used his influence to have wise and just laws passed bearing upon that subject, and now, with the few exceptions of a few hundred of the very rebel soldier and citizen enjoys the same rights and privileges that you enjoy, and the few exceptions can enjoy the same by taking the oath of allegiance anew and asking Congress to grant them amnesty. Was ever such magnanimity shown by any other nation? You will remember that in one of the letters written to the Confederate Secretary of War, by his agent in Canada, a statement was made that he had been in communication with many anti-war Democrats of the North, who were specially anxious about their prosperity in case the North succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. Many of these anticipated exile and confiscation of their property. Has anything of the kind happened? Are not these men this day banded together with disappointed, disorganized, disciplined Republicans, in the effort to place at the head of the nation Mr. Greeley, a man who, like the former, advocated the doctrine that you were sent to the field by the loyal Unionloving people of the country without a constitutional right so to do, etc. You my comrades, I not only invite all the Union soldiers and sailors to join us in seeking to avert so dire a calamity as will befall the nation should these disloyal, discontented men succeed, but let it be remembered them by the memories of dead comrades who gave their lives that the nation might live, to join us again in our good work.

And let me also ask the Confederate soldiers to rise again allow themselves to be led astray by designing politicians, but to look to the best interests of our common country by supporting a man who never allowed himself to say a vindictive word or to do a vindictive act in his treatment of them, and who, as I have before said, showed the utmost magnanimity in the hour of victory, and for that act has been honored by all the Union soldiers and sailors.

Comrades, let us continue our work with cheerful hearts. We will succeed in our efforts, and then return to our posts in the busy scenes of life, proud of the work we have accomplished, and doubly proud of our dear country, for which we are ready to battle in case of danger, and again return to our homes, without pension, subsidy, or retirement pay. I say, all goes well. Let not the desertion of some prominent Republicans discourage you. Carl Schurz cannot lead the Germans against their honest convictions. No man can lead them. As a rule, Germans are educated, thrifty, thinking people. They form their own opinions and adhere to them. It is an insult to them to say that they can be led to act against their convictions by any professional stump orator; and long before the election we will be found that they will, as a body, support Grant and Wilson. Major Haggerty cannot control the Irish soldiers who fought so gallantly for their adopted country; neither can Gen. Kilpatrick control any soldier's vote, particularly if he sometimes to indulge in slandering his old chief. The colored voters are altogether too sagacious and loyal to be led by Mr. Sumner in a wild career of personal hate and vindictiveness. One word of explanation: Do not understand me as classing all the Democrats who today support Mr. Greeley with the anti-war Democrats. Thousands upon thousands of honest Democrats are today following the advice of the leaders of the Baltimore Convention, but I firmly believe that a large portion of them will, before the election in November, decide to look to the best interests of the country and cast their votes for Grant and Wilson, men who were always in the advanced line in loyalty and courage in the hour of their country's peril. God grant it may be so. There are other gentlemen here, comrades, who are more skilled in presenting political facts to large assemblages. I have tried to talk to you as one comrade should talk to another, in sincerity and truth. I thank you for your attention and encouragement. In fidelity to the old flag, I bid you good-by and God-speed.

VIRGINIA.

Feeling of the People in the Agricultural Portions of the State—Republicans Earnest and Hopeful.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, Aug. 29, 1872.

Thoughtful men readily admit that no State in the Union can have greater and more varied interests dependent upon the result of the approaching Presidential election than the "Old Dominion," and this patent fact having led her citizens to a calm consideration of the issues involved in the contest has had great influence in determining the position and vote of many of the most prosperous and sagacious business men within her limits. They are not mere theorists or sentimentalists. On the contrary, they represent that useful class (whose numbers have rapidly increased since the close of the war and the abolition of slavery) of practical, energetic citizens, who look not so much to past traditions and departed forms as to future peace and prosperity, who desire to make themselves comfortable and their State rich and strong, who have muscles on their arms, blood in their veins, hearts in their bosoms, and brains in their heads. Leave the cities and towns and travel the rural districts, and at every point you will come into pleasant contact with specimens of this portion of our people. They will tell you frankly and plainly that they want above all things else a safe, strong, stern Administration—moving solidly yet making haste slowly. They wish no attempt at making a startling or brilliant Administration, but infinitely prefer a cautious, prudent one, which promptly suppresses disorder—which increases by its honesty and economy the revenues, at the same moment it diminishes taxation—which avoids entangling complications and foreign quarrels, while rigidly maintaining the honor and dignity of the nation. And they are satisfied with Gen. Grant and want no change. This influence will have much effect in determining the result this Fall. The extensive mining and manufacturing interests in the State are, generally speaking, in a healthy and successful condition, and remain content to let "well enough alone." Another important fact must be borne in mind in calculating the chances here, and that is the entire and utter inability to create an enthusiasm in the inland districts for Mr. Greeley. Your readers can readily conceive how hopeless such an effort would prove in a community where a large majority of his supporters declare that they "take no joy in the contract," and will vote for him under protest, if at all; and where numbers assert that they cannot and will not stultify themselves and their life-long cherished principles by an useless and cowardly recantation, and indignantly scorn to "crook the pregnant hinges of the knee" in the delusive hope "that thrift may follow fawning."

In the western part of the old Commonwealth the Democrats have for years maintained their stronghold and marshaled their forces to victory, but this Cincinnati movement and its Baltimore ratification has incensed some and paralyzed many, and will result in the polling of an unusually small vote in that region, coupled with a largely-increased Republican gain—the result of many causes, both local and national.

The Virginia and Tennessee Road, from Lynchburg to Bristol, traverses a section of the State which is a land literally flowing with milk and honey. In fertility of soil, wealth of minerals and salubrity of climate it is unsurpassed. It is in the very heart of that great belt, so beautifully described by Prof. Maury as one "where the frosts of Winter bite not, and the pestilences of Summer stalk not forth." It is peopled with an active, hardy, independent population, who owe but few debts and need but few friends—who earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, and are contented and happy. Along this line every crop which grows is a perfect one. "No such year within the memory of the oldest inhabitant!" is the common exclamation. No order from "head-quarters" or crack of party lash can drive these independent "lords of the soil" into the Greeley movement. If a statesmanlike ticket should be placed in the field by the Louisville Convention, it would be cheerfully and strongly supported; if not, they will in a great measure remain at their homes on the 6th of November, and let Mr. Greeley go by default. In the lower valley, the speeches and influence of Col. Mosby and other prominent gentlemen connected with him are producing a very marked effect, and causing many to decline to "bow to Baal."

Now, take the eastern part of the State, where the great Republican majorities reside, and you will find no division whatever in their ranks, so far as the national ticket is concerned. Every effort to divide the negro vote meets a miserable failure, and they will vote for Gen. Grant with a unanimity such as never existed before. Counties, like Halifax, which gave Gov. Walker a majority in the Gubernatorial contest, will give Gen. Grant twelve hundred majority, at least, in this election, and the same is true, to a greater or less degree, in other counties where fraud and intimidation held potent sway in 1869.

Such, in brief, are the outlines of our prospects in this State. Our committees are earnestly and effectively at work; our standard bearers are in most instances men of talent and influence—some even of rare eloquence—and will leave no energy untasked, no stone unturned, to secure a glorious victory. Our opponents are already dispirited and dejected. The handwriting is on the wall, and the Tycoon they can do is whistle to keep their courage up."

Be not deceived by the fallacious test of strength in the Wells and Walker campaign. It will mislead you entirely.

Virginia is as safe for Gen. Grant in November as any Southern State. Very respectfully,

J. T. H.

Contagious Diseases.

Dr. E. H. Janes, City Sanitary Inspector, furnishes the following comparative statements of contagious diseases for the two weeks ending at noon on Saturday: Week ending Aug. 24—Typhus fever, 2; typhoid, 0; scarlet fever, 13; measles, 12; diphtheria, 0; small-pox, 3. Week ending Aug. 31—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid, 15; scarlet fever, 9; measles, 18; diphtheria, 0; small-pox, 2. Increase—Typhus, 4; typhoid, 6; diphtheria, 3. Decrease—Scarlet fever, 4; small-pox, 6.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Sept. 2.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10 A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 6s, '81, c. 114⅛ | $6,000 U. S. 5-20 O., '67 114
50,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup. 114⅜ | 10,000 do. 114
15,000 Tenn. 6s, new 76½ | 14,000 U. S. 6s, C. 115⅜
34,000 U. S. 5-20 C., 113¼

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	Pacific Mail	74½	
100	do	83	74½
100	do	74⅝	
100	do	74½	
300	do	74⅝	
100	do	74½	
100	do	74⅝	
100	do	74½	
100	do	74⅝	
200	do	74½	
200	do	74⅝	
300	Western Union	72⅜	
400	do	72⅝	
100	do	72⅜	
100	do	72⅝	
200	North-western	74⅜	
200	do	74½	
200	do	74⅜	
200	do	74½	
200	do	74⅜	
100	do	74½	
100	do	74⅜	
100	do	74½	
100	do	74⅜	
400	Erie Railway	48¾	
1600	do	48⅝	
400	do	48¾	
400	do	49	
300	do	48⅞	
800	do	49	
800	do	48⅞	
100	do	49	
200	do	48⅞	
300	C., C. & I. C.	35⅛	

100	Lake Shore	93	
200	do	93⅛	
100	do	93	
100	do	93⅛	
100	do	93	
100	do	93⅛	
100	do	93	
100

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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, SEPT. 3, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1872 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY. *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIAMONDS—Geo. Clarke, James Lewis, Miss Fanny Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—IXION—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—THE RED POCKET-BOOK—SKETCHES, &c. Mr. Neil Warner.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BELLS. Mr. James W. Wallack and Company.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROI CAROTTE—Mrs. John Wood and Mr. John Brougham.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—Birch, Wambold, Backus and others.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY. Kelly, Leon, Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

NO. 720 BROADWAY.—EMERSON'S CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS—Ben. Cotton, Emerson, Laura and others.

WHITE'S ATHENÆUM.—DRAMA, SONGS, FARCES, &c. Mr. Charles White and company.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

IRVING HALL.—BILLIARD MATCH between John Deery and Maurice Daly.

The New-York Times.

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New-York City.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

In reply to numerous correspondents, we give below a transcript from our books showing the *clear weekly* INCREASE in the circulation of our daily and weekly papers during the past three months. It must be distinctly understood that the figures quoted give *only the actual increase*, week by week, and that each week's returns are independent of the previous week's. For instance, the increase in the daily of 720 for the week ending June 1, does not include the 240 increase of May 25. Each week's returns are complete in themselves.

It is scarcely necessary to call the attention of advertisers to the advantages which the DAILY and WEEKLY TIMES offer to them. During the approaching business season, there is no paper which will go into a larger or more varied circle of readers than the TIMES. The WEEKLY is especially useful as a means of communication with readers in the interior of this and other States.

The following figures show only the ACTUAL INCREASE *in the Circulation of the Daily and Weekly issues of the* NEW-YORK TIMES.

CLEAR GAINS ON PREVIOUS WEEK.

	Daily.	Weekly.
May 25	240	1,900
June 1	720	2,240
June 8	1,920	960
June 15	620	2,000
June 22	———	2,240
June 29	———	480
July 6	1,000	880
July 13	1,900	4,200
July 20	860	2,400
July 27	1,500	2,400
Aug. 3	2,840	15,000
Aug. 10	1,000	2,800
Aug. 17	480	2,500
Aug. 24	1,200	2,900
Aug. 31	———	17,800
Three months gain	15,980	70,300

It is shown by the monthly debt statement, that the reduction of the public debt, in August, was about ten millions and three-quarters, ($10,735,636.) This is greater, by some twenty-five per cent., than the average, and brings the total reduction, for three years and a half, up to $348,141,200, or about $100,000,000 a year. It is very easy to see that no such payments could have been made, while taxes were being enormously reduced, without the greatest possible fidelity in the collection and disbursement of the revenues. It is not merely the payment of three hundred and fifty millions of the public debt, it is the payment of this amount, together with the abatement of two hundred and seventy-nine millions of taxation, that we cite as incontestable proof of the financial soundness of Gen. GRANT'S Administration.

Pains is taken by Mr. GREELEY'S personal organ to repeat its declaration of what the Vermont "Liberals" must do for the salvation of "the cause." Like a General at the crisis of a battle ordering up his reserves, it calls on its friends to bring out "those twenty thousand" voters which it pronounces to be Vermont's "quota." Mr. GREELEY undoubtedly sighs for the power to enforce this summons by conscription. Happily for the country, he does not possess it; and to-day will show how far the sensible citizens of Vermont will respond to his desperate appeal.

Some light is thrown on the condition of Southern society, in regions where the Greeley faction considers itself strong enough to have its own way, by our dispatches from Little Rock, Arkansas. These reveal a county seat where civil officers cannot perform their duties without peril to their lives; a county officer assassinated while endeavoring to remove the records to a place of safety; his companions in this unusual enterprise shot at for a mile as they fled along an ambushed road, and the Justice who endeavored to hold an inquest on the dead body of the official shot while engaged in taking the verdict of the jury—this is the picture briefly, but plainly, set before us. Let us hasten to clasp hands across the newly-opened bloody chasm.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notes the completion of the series of excursions for poor children in that city. As in New-York, there has been a remarkable freedom from accident on the Philadelphia picnics. The *Ledger* points out the fact which has also been noticed here, that the rate of infant mortality has been perceptibly diminished by the operation of a charity which has been the means of taking into the country many thousands of children who had never enjoyed a day of hearty and healthy pleasure in their lives before. We trust, with our contemporary, that the plan may be regarded now as a fixed "institution in our larger cities," and that "succeeding years will find it carried out on a still ampler and more methodical scale."

The Hope of the Country.

To keep up a plausible pretense of virtue is, after all, a game at which the Tammany politicians, Democrats and Republicans, were never very successful. The conditions of their existence as a faction are unfavorable to prolonged deception. They must obey the demands of their supporters; and these demands generally conflict with a decent regard for political honor and for the public interests. Just now, however, they have so many strong inducements to lead them to make a show of propriety that it might have been thought they would have avoided the more serious offenses of the past. The public disgust with Tammany has been unmistakably manifested. The so-called "Liberal Republicans," who are obliged to act with Tammany, have labored hard to persuade the people that the old organization has been swept clean, and that Reform is now precious in the sight of every true Tammany man. The boasts of Mr. GREELEY'S personal organ have been loud and frequent in this direction. "Tammany supports GREELEY," it said not long ago, "but it is Tammany reformed." Anybody who believed that cry must be endowed with a larger share of credulity than often falls to the lot of man. The leopard does not change his spots; and if he did, it would not be a less startling transformation than the conversion of a Tammany politician into an honest man.

It is, perhaps, fortunate that any pretext for talking about "Reformed Tammany" is taken away by the opportune publication of the list of delegates to the Democratic State Convention. Not even the urgent necessity of keeping up the delusion suggested by GREELEY—not even the knowledge that GREELEY cannot revive the fortunes of the Ring unless outward deference is paid to public opinion, would lead the managers to send respectable delegates to Syracuse. They have had the insolence to parade before the community a list of delegates which includes all the men whom the public would naturally be anxious to see finally suppressed. We have "BILLY WALSH," and "DENNY BURNS," and "JIMMY HAYES," and JOHN MORRISSEY, and WOLTMAN, and CREAMER, and HARRY GENET, (already under a criminal indictment,) and CHARLICK, and BRENNAN—in short, the same old set whom we have been accustomed to see supreme in City affairs during the past few years. These are the men who represent the "Reform" movement. By way of completing the irony of the affair, RICHARD SCHELL is chosen as the alternate of JOHN MORRISSEY—a charming compliment to the SCHELL family. If the public would like to intrust their affairs once more to men of this stamp, they have only to accept the ticket which will be nominated at Syracuse this week; but they will have to experience a great change in their convictions, as expressed last November, before they take so suicidal a step.

The Convention, like a pagan god, is to have two faces, one Democratic and one Republican. The whole arrangement is, of course, a very dishonest and rather stupid trick, but it is made in order to keep up the idea of "perfect reconciliation," "obliteration of party ties," "shaking hands across the bloody chasm," and all the rest of the gibberish which passes muster in Mr. GREELEY'S circle for the second Declaration of Independence. The "Liberal Republicans" have agreed upon what they call a delegation, and the members of it are worthy associates of the notorious Tammany men. We miss from among these "Liberals" the name of FRANK LESLIE, publisher of an obscene paper which has done more mischief than our schools and churches can ever undo, and owner of another paper which grossly insults every decent citizen by caricatures of the President, founded upon sketches taken in a London pot-house. A "gentleman of the Press," is the person of the manager of Mr. GREELEY'S paper, will, however, appear at Syracuse. The *Tribune* is not an organ, but its manager is wholly employed in dirty political wire-pulling for the chief editor, under FENTON'S inspiration, and in traducing everybody who declines to prostrate himself before the "old white hat." At Cincinnati the same person lobbied for GREELEY, as appears from FENTON'S telegram to him, and now he will be required to do the same work at Syracuse. The *Tribune* is entirely devoted to advocating the claims to office of its chief editor, and its minor editors are sent to manipulate Conventions in the same interest—yet the *Tribune* is not an organ.

These, we repeat, are the Reformers. These are the men who are to assist in redeeming the State. If people can read the list of names, and still believe that the Greeley movement means Reform, it would perhaps be useless, to waste any words in argument. In reality, however, the public will be pretty sure to come to a sound conclusion on the subject, and will see without the aid of newspapers that this new stage in the Greeley-Democratic struggle for power is, like all other stages, a contemptible and disgusting fraud.

Gen. Dix and his Calumniators.

The *Tribune* has had the effrontery on two occasions to charge Gen. DIX with hanging on to parties in power for mercenary purposes, and has coupled the accusation of "avarice" with a gross misstatement of facts. The accusations of the *Tribune*, to which we allude, are as follows:

"Gen. DIX never deserted a party while it had the control of the Treasury."

"When he went to France he was still so lamentably under the influence of what BYRON calls the 'good old gentlemanly vice of avarice' that he could not bear to loose his hold upon the Custom-house pay-roll, and came near being rejected by the Senate for this sordid impropriety."

Let us see what foundation there is for these charges. In March, 1853, on the accession of President PIERCE to office, Gen. DIX was appointed Assistant Treasurer of the City of New-York, taking the office at the President's request and with the assurance that he should be relieved from it whenever he desired. After holding the office five months he tendered his resignation and was relieved early in November. In October, 1866, at the special request of President JOHNSON, Gen. DIX took the office of Naval Officer of this City, and held it until the last of November—about six weeks. Some embarrassment having arisen between the Governments of France and the United States in regard to the removal of the French army from Mexico, it was found advisable to send a new Minister to Paris, and the appointment was tendered to Gen. DIX. His friends were of the opinion that he ought to take it; and, although the Naval office was worth at that time from $30,000 to $50,000 a year, he resigned it and accepted the mission to France, with a salary which was far exceeded by his own expenses. Gen. DIX'S successor as Naval Officer was not appointed for some time, and Mr. FRANKLIN, the Deputy in the Naval office—who thought, and very properly, that he ought to have the salary himself until a successor was appointed—retained, as was customary, the salary of the office, instead of sending it to the Treasury Department, knowing that if it was once deposited in the Treasury, it would require an act of Congress to get it out. Mr. FRANKLIN wrote to Gen. DIX asking him if he had any objection to his (Mr. FRANKLIN'S) claiming the salary. Gen. DIX immediately replied that he had not the slightest objection, and hoped the Secretary of the Treasury would allow him to receive it. Mr. FRANKLIN did claim the salary, and received it by order of Secretary MCCULLOCH. Gen. DIX neither received nor claimed any part of the salary during this *interregnum*. In 1866 there was a report that he had made such a claim, but it was proved at the time to be totally unfounded. His nomination as Minister to France was confirmed by the Senate, as is understood, with only three dissenting voices, and those upon grounds purely political.

In May, 1860, a defalcation having been discovered in the New-York Post-office, Mr. BUCHANAN sent the Postmaster-General to New-York to inquire into the facts and suggest a successor to the absconding Postmaster. Gen. DIX was suggested and appointed, and retained the office until the month of January following. When Mr. COBB and his Southern associates in the Cabinet deserted the Administration, Mr. BUCHANAN telegraphed to Gen. DIX to go to Washington, and tendered him the Treasury Department, which he accepted, and resigned the office of Postmaster of the City of New-York. In other words, he resigned a lucrative office which he might have held more than three years longer, and took the Treasury Department for about six weeks, retiring at the end of that time to private life.

Thus it appears that Gen. DIX gave up:

1. The Assistant Treasurer's office in New-York in 1853, with an unexpired term of three years and seven months, with a salary of $6,000 per annum, making an aggregate of more than $21,000, and, against the earnest solicitation of the Government, retired to private life.

2. In 1860 the New-York Post-office, with an unexpired term of three years and three months, and with salary and perquisites amounting to $4,500 per annum, making an aggregate of $14,600, in order to take the office of Secretary of the Treasury for six weeks.

3. The Naval office in New-York, with an unexpired term of three years and eleven months, worth at least $30,000 per annum, making an aggregate of over $117,000, in order to go to Paris as Minister, a post which he also resigned at the end of two years and a-half, with a letter from Gen. GRANT in his pocket leaving it optional with him to remain.

It has also been charged in a taunting manner that "Gen. DIX has never refused anything." He certainly did refuse the party nomination in 1864, in 1866 and in 1870. In each of these years he who most strongly urged to allow his name to be used before the Convention, and in each instance he peremptorily forbade the use of his name. And yet, in the face of the facts, the *Tribune* is reckless enough to charge with mercenary motives, and with undue quest for office, a public officer who has exhibited a singular freedom from such faults, and a rare readiness to sacrifice his pecuniary interest to the public good whenever his services were needed by the Government in critical emergencies.

Brothers Dwelling in Unity.

One of the most disreputable and noisy of the Greeley organs contained, yesterday, the following significant paragraph:

"Is there a reaction against GREELEY and in favor of GRANT? If there is, who is responsible for it? AUGUSTUS SCHELL and the National Democratic Committee."

This is probably intended to signify that the paper in question has come to the conclusion that Mr. SCHELL'S capacity for being black-mailed is limited, and that it is ready to "sell out" on comparatively advantageous terms. The fact is, however, of too little interest to anybody to be worth speculating about. The further fact illustrated by the paragraph of the family jars which are said to have been disagreeably frequent of late among GREELEY'S chief "organizers" possesses a little more interest. It is no secret that the bumptious "Gen." COCHRANE is not quite satisfied with the subordinate rôle which has been intrusted to him, and that he is specially jealous of the official precedence which has been accorded to Mr. ETHAN ALLEN. Then, there are other grounds on which Mr. ALLEN'S Presidency of the National Committee is distasteful to the Mephistophelian FENTON and his journalistic protégés. Both the National and the State Committees of the "Liberals" are regarded with a sort of compassionate tolerance by the magnates of the National Democratic Committee, and as the Cincinnati bantlings have frequent occasion to go on their knees to supplicate more money from the stern parent who adopted them at Baltimore, feelings of mutual respect and confidence do not prevail between them in any appreciable degree at present.

We regret to learn that the "Liberal" Exchequer was "burst" in the effort to carry North Carolina. It is always sad to hear of money being thrown away, and the thought naturally presents itself, what is to become of that dreadful pile of campaign documents which are said to be getting dust-coated in some of the dark recesses of the Astor House, since they can neither be franked nor sent postage paid? It is pathetic to think of the case of the Greeley editor, alluded to elsewhere, who found that his "Liberal" friends could give him no money because WOOD and BLUMENBERG had spent it all, and who had to suffer the indignity of being refused a paltry $1,500 by Mr. SCHELL and the bloated plutocrats of the National Democratic Committee. Here, indeed, is a key to explain the subsidence of the "popular" sentiment in favor of GREELEY. And if the reaction has become noticeable with the first appearance of drying-up in the "Liberal" treasury, what will it be when all the minor "strikers" follow the lead of the great exemplar in that line of effort, and intimate, very clearly, their readiness to sell out? Can nobody devise a remedy for the crisis that impends? Will not Senator FENTON explain to his pupils how other people's money may be made to flow into the pockets of a deserving politician? Perhaps Gen. BANKS might be induced to deliver that long-promised speech of his in Wall-street, and afterward send round the hat, or Mr. DOOLITTLE might try the experiment of filling the Cooper Institute with an audience at fifty cents a head to hear him give illustrations of how business and sentiment may be advantageously combined in Senatorial correspondence. Or, failing all these, THEODORE TILTON might give a series of readings from the Woodhull biography (lately become quite scarce) for the benefit of the impoverished exchequers of ETHAN ALLEN and JOHN COCHRANE. In any case, something ought evidently to be done. This business of discontented and unsatisfied "striking" will prove, unless promptly arrested, more fatal even than the want of those twenty thousand "Liberal" votes from Vermont.

"Will You Love Me Then as Now?"

The sheet that is not an organ is frantic with rage because a well-known, influential and patriotic banker has thought it his duty to declare that the business interests of the country cannot allow the risks to be run that would be inseparable from Mr. GREELEY'S election. In its fury the *Tribune* attacks the well-established probity of Mr. HENRY CLEWS in his capacity as Treasurer and agent of a Georgia Railroad Company. So far as that journal's allegation of fact are concerned, Mr. CLEWS is well able to take care of himself, as his assailant will doubtless find out. In the meantime we must not fail to recognize, as especially worthy of admiration, the *Tribune's* tender solicitude for the pockets and the honor of the people of Georgia. The peculiar heinousness of the crime, charged against the gentleman who was already guilty of the turpitude of believing that the election of Gen. GRANT would be better for the country than that of Mr. GREELEY, lies, it appears, in the fact that it was committed against the darling people of Georgia. What! shrieks the *Tribune*, are these unfortunates who have so lately been impoverished by war, are they to be pillaged in this way? Are they to be saddled with "unlimited debt," is their Constitution to be "overridden," are we thus to "repair" for them "the ravages of war?" This warm-hearted anxiety is most touching, and deserves to be recorded on the same page with the noble and cordial feeling lately expressed by the *Tribune* for the people of Virginia. We sincerely hope that the people of both Georgia and Virginia will never forget these glorious sentiments; and that especially they will cherish a lively sense of them on the day of the Presidential election. In order, however, to give edge to the keenness of their appreciation we take leave to go back a brief little decade, and to transcribe from the columns of the *Tribune* what Mr. GREELEY wrote in a leading editorial in September, 1862. It will be remembered that was not a very cheerful time. On this very day, ten years, the remnants of POPE'S army, overwhelmed by "Stonewall" JACKSON, took refuge behind the lines of Washington. At the same time MCDOWELL was superseded and charged with treachery. But a little while before, the heart of the country was sick with the news of the dismal "Seven Days" in the Peninsula. This epoch was chosen by Mr. GREELEY, with characteristic felicity, to alternate between screams for a craven peace and submission and compliments to the Confederates, notably those of Georgia and Virginia. Ten years ago today, then, on the 3d of September, 1862, he put forth amid much similar averment, this pleasing diatribe:

"Virginia was principally settled by convicts—by the cut-purses and strumpets of London—by men and women of whom the Moll Flanders and Col. Jack of DE FOE are excellent types. That State, as all the world knows, was for years a penal colony of Great Britain, which Massachusetts never was, because Massachusetts never would submit to the indignity. So, at a late period JOHN WESLEY found Georgia so full of blackguards that, though he earnestly desired to remain, he was forced to return to England. As a general rule, the emigrant scamps, who left their country for their country's good, went to the Southern colonies."

Subsequently, in the same article, Mr. GREELEY describes the descendants of these blackguards and strumpets, his then contemporaries of Georgia and Virginia, in the following choice terms:

"If a man who systematically defrauds his laborers of their hire—who is coarse of speech and sensual in all his habits—who is at the best but half educated—who sells his own children—who is always ready upon the slightest provocation to assassinate his antagonist—who debauches all his maid-servants who happen to be good-looking—who, being thoroughly idle, finds his amusements in drinking and dueling, in lynching and lasciviousness, in bar-room brawls and pot-house politics—who, in the isolation of his plantation, lives in a sort of semi-ignorance of all that is going on in the world—who pays his debts when he pleases, and very often does not please to pay his debts—the petty, bullying, blustering autocrat of his neighborhood—if this man be also a gentleman, then the Russian Lords in the time of PETER the Great were gentlemen, when they consumed their days in flogging serfs and their nights in swilling brandy."

It will be idle for Mr. GREELEY, or his organ, to deny the paternity of these nice passages. "His speech betrayeth him," and it will be as fruitless to ignore the timeliness of their republication. Surely, the sons and brothers, and daughters and sisters of these heaven-abandoned scoundrels of Georgia and Virginia must feel a hearty and affectionate interest in the man who was at the pains to pen these delicate descriptions, and who now asks Georgians and Virginians—out of regard to his care for their honors and purses—to help elect him to the Presidency.

Spurious Grandees.

One of the oddest and most anomalous fruits of the French Republic has consisted in the extraordinary number of spurious princes and nobles who have turned up at Paris under its auspices. In the last few months there have flourished in the society of the gay city a false Prince of Morocco; a pretended Duke and grandee of Spain; a Prince HENRY PLANTAGENET, "a mysterious pretender to an unknown throne;" a Count FOSCOLO, "Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Honduras, General of Division, Commander of the Order of the Knights of Malta, and Patrician of Venice;" and now, latest and not least august of this illustrious throng, there has burst upon the scene GEORGE CASTRIOT SCANDERBERG, Prince of Albania, and presumptive heir to the throne of Albania.

When this distinguished personage arrived in Paris he was accompanied by certain Greeks and Italians of curious talent and address. One, named LA ROSA, was styled "Grand Marshal of the Palace;" another, BERRIEL-BEY, was known as "Captain of the Guards;" another yet was treasurer to the household; yet was there no palace, no guards, and as to the last-named functionary, his princely master might have said to him like *King Dolorous*, in "Fortunio:"

"Your duties you will learn in half a minute,
'Tis but to hold a purse—there's nothing in it."

Despite all this the Prince took a splendid hotel in the Champs Elysées, where, we are assured, he sold decorations of the Order of Epirus for twenty-five francs apiece. He glittered and swaggered to universal admiration. Wherever he moved there followed a comet-like train of scintillating adorers. Lovely and fashionable dames quarreled for his smiles. The crack shopkeepers of the Boulevards introduced all kinds of modes and colors, *à la Scanderbeg*, easily adapted from the graceful Albanian costume. Among his friends the Prince counted EMILE DE GIRARDIN and ALEXANDRE DUMAS. The latter, in fact, begged this scion of a glorious past to supply him with notes for an historical drama on the adventures of the famous founder of his house. "Not so," said the Prince majestically, "until I have written with my sword, and in letters of blood, a sequel that is worthy of them." By and by SCANDERBERG got to know Queen ISABELLA, of Spain; and they had an affectionate correspondence, wherein her Majesty called him her "dear and noble friend." Things went on very smoothly until a certain impertinent writer for the *Figaro* pointed out two things. The first was that any one to be a Prince of Albania must be son to Prince JOHN, of Albania, the last of the SCANDERBERGS, who died in 1840; and the second, that the said Prince JOHN neither left nor ever had any children.

This looked staggering. But with inimitable coolness and impudence this "White Knight of Wallachia," as he was called, brought actions for libel against all the papers that copied the statement in question, and published, like "the last of the STUARTS," a vividly romantic account of his life and adventures. In this it was declared that it was the Prince who had dethroned King OTHO, and that, but for the revolution of the 4th September, the Emperor NAPOLEON would have fulfilled a promise to restore him to his ancestral throne of Epirus and Albania. In time the trials came on, but some doubts had begun to circulate insidiously through the community, and although the "Prince" got damages, they amounted to only a franc for each of the libels on his person. About this time, too, his intimate friend, the Count FOSCOLO aforesaid, was arrested for swindling and "assuming false titles and functions." Almost instantly after the Prince fled into Belgium. Thereupon suits were brought against him for all manner of "confidence" operations and cheating of tradesmen, on one of which he was the other day condemned to five years' imprisonment and a fine of three thousand francs. He is still at large, however, and will probably take the utmost pains to remain so. It has subsequently appeared that his Royal Highness is no other than Mr. ISIDOR DEL PRATO, son of a carpenter of Apulia—a young "Roi Carrotte" in earnest—and that the Grand Marshal of the Palace was formerly a policeman at Naples. Such has been the fate of greatness in the person of a being gorgeous enough to have figured in "Guido's" *Ideals*. We doubt whether we have heard the last of the Prince of Epirus and Albania, for nothing would be more characteristic, or more in keeping with divers late events, than that his Royal Highness should turn up again in a season or two, and in full glory, at Long Branch or Saratoga.

MINOR TOPICS.

The example of the naval constructor celebrated by Orpheus C. Kerr, who made a monitor with a solid iron tower and mounted his gun on the top thereof, may have influenced the builders of the *Metis*. That unfortunate steamer was not only built with water-tight compartments, but the pumps were carefully isolated so that they could not be injured by contact with water should either the forward or after compartment spring aleak. Thus when the schooner tore a hole in her forward compartment, the pumps did not record the fact that the ship was leaking until the water had so far filled the vessel as to break into the middle compartment. Water-tight compartments, properly made, are undoubtedly a safeguard, but those of the *Metis* were constructed so as to assist in sinking her. Either of the three seems to have been large enough to contain water sufficient to sink the ship, while they rendered the pumps of no possible use. How many other steamers are constructed after the same plan?

A new question of territorial rights has arisen, which may not possess the importance of the Oregon and San Juan boundary question, but which affects interests much nearer New-York. In Long Island Sound there is a small island called Mystic Island, which, from time immemorial has been held to be a part of the town of Southold and of the County of Suffolk. But now comes the Connecticut Legislature and coolly passes a law declaring that Mystic Island is part and parcel of the town of Stonington, Conn. It remains to be seen whether Southold will thus tamely submit to partition, and thus share the melancholy fate of Poland. No friend of Southold will advise her people to appeal to arms and begin a hopeless fight against the colossal power of Connecticut, but, perhaps, if the matter were referred to a Congress of nations it might be settled honorably to both parties.

The Justices of the Peace in the village of Flushing are said to have recently discovered a plan for combining the administration of justice with the more pleasant work of filling their own pockets. Some time since the people of Flushing, not being entirely satisfied with the sort of justice dispensed by their Magistrates, petitioned the Legislature to commit exclusive criminal jurisdiction in the village to a Police Justice. The petition was granted, a Police Justice elected, and everything arranged to the satisfaction of everybody except the Justices of the Peace and the "drunk and disorderly" element of the population. Latterly, however—if report speaks truly—the Justices have asserted their ancient importance by causing the arrest of numerous persons, and fining them heavily. These fines, being imposed contrary to the statute which gives the Police Justice sole jurisdiction in criminal cases, are not paid into the treasury, but, as is popularly believed, are retained by the Justices themselves. It would be interesting to learn whether the New-York District Courts furnished the precedent for Flushing in this matter.

We know now why the weather has recently been so remarkably cool. It is all owing to the reckless consumption of fuel by the sun. That ill-regulated luminary, after having filled its furnaces with magnesium, and thus heated itself beyond all reasonable limits, has suddenly gone to the opposite extreme, and has been blowing off steam in the most reckless manner. Certain veracious Kentuckians are the authority for this latter statement. On Friday, we are told that the sun proceeded to array itself in a variety of brilliant halos, and subsequently shot out balls of fire on every side. This extraordinary display of fire-works lasted for some time, and when it was ended, the weather immediately became many degrees colder. According to this story we shall undoubtedly continue to have cold weather for some time to come, until the sun, having fully recovered from its recent course of dissipation, shall settle down to a regular and sufficient consumption of ordinary solar fuel.

The fact that the Harlem steamers are in the constant habit of racing has been often commented upon by this journal. The East River is not, however, the only place where Harlem steam-boats race. The smaller boats, which run on the Harlem River and carry passengers between High Bridge and the pier where the Sylvan line and its opponents make their up-town landing, follow the bad example of the larger boats, and race with an utter recklessness of the safety of their passengers, or of vessels that may lie in their path. On Sunday one of these boats ran into its rival, and came very near sinking her. It is a question whether the steam-boat men or their passengers are the more to blame for this constant trifling with human life. It is very certain that were people either to refuse to patronize their boats, or else to insist that they should be managed with proper care, racing would soon come to an end.

Between defending the honor of one's sister and deliberate, cowardly murder, there is a difference sufficiently wide, it would seem, to be apparent to any rational being. Mr. ALEXANDER FERRELL, of Alexandria, Va., does not, however, appreciate this distinction, or else he is one of those pleasing persons who are ready for any, even the poorest, pretext for murder. The telegram informs us that the murderer of Mr. FERRELL'S sister was shot on Sunday morning by her chivalrous brother, who, proceeding to the jail where his victim was confined, killed him by shooting him through the bars of his cell-window. Doubtless, Mr. FERRELL intends to represent that his act was a chivalrous one; but it is doubtful whether even a jury of average stupidity will decide that a murder so peculiarly cowardly and brutal can be excused on any such pitiful plea.

An ingenious mechanic of San Francisco, according to the *Chronicle* of that city, has just invented a baby carriage which seems well calculated to delight the hearts of mothers. It is said to be so much of an improvement upon the clumsy vehicle now in use that it is capable of being folded into a piece of baggage no larger than an ordinary-sized portfolio. The object of the inventor was to produce an article that might be packed almost instantaneously by a nurse, and placed upon the front platform of a street-car. Great fortunes have been realized by inventions much more insignificant; and with "mamma" on his side, who can say that the poor Californian mechanic does not stand a good chance of similar an independent fortune.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Two new faces and the revival of a familiar, but much-liked burlesque, drew a full house last evening at Wallack's Theatre. The chief event of the night, artistically speaking, was, no doubt, the debut of Miss Rose Coghlan. This young lady was first seen in the little comedy called "A Happy Pair," with which the evening's performance was begun. Her acting in *Mrs. Honeyton* was quite an agreeable surprise. It is true that some of the audience were not ignorant that Miss Coghlan's merit has been extolled abroad. To most of her hearers, however, the lady was new alike in person and in name, and the fact that her first appearance has had so little heralding, thus really told in her favor. Miss Coghlan has a fine person, a good speaking voice, much ease and spirit, and—rarer quality still—moves and speaks like a lady. Her sole weakness, so far as we may judge from a first appearance, lies in the simulation of pathos; and her excellencies otherwise are so many, so unusual, and so taking, that she can be fairly congratulated on a highly-prosperous introduction to the New-York public. Mr. Edmund Leathes played the only other part in the comedietta. Mr. Leathes has a light and facile figure, but is somewhat hard and cramped in style, and did not always make the most of a character having most effective opportunities. He was, however, well studied in words and business, and seems to have a wholesome respect for himself and his profession. At the close of "A Happy Pair," the performers were called before the curtain, and Miss Coghlan was complimented with bountiful applause and bouquets. The clever extravaganza of "Ixion," which made up the rest of the bill, is so well known as to need no present description. It was well acted and tolerably sung, last night, and those who could not understand the jokes and puns—considering the tremendous emphasis with which they were generally delivered—must need the surgical operation of the proverbial Scotchman. Miss Coghlan looked charmingly as *Jupiter*, and Miss Thompson rattled through *Ixion* with all her accustomed dash and heartiness. Some of the interpolations of what we should call, we suppose, "hits at the times," were not in the best taste, but for all that did not lack abundant encouragement. Mr. Beckett, as usual, appeared to good advantage, and so did Miss Weathersby and Miss Dubois. The scenery and appointments were good, and the bill of last night will be repeated throughout the week.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

"The Red Pocket-book," a melodrama, translated from a French play bearing the same title, was produced at the Olympic Theatre, last evening. Its story is improbable enough, but it is told with a coherence which English pieces of the same order are not usually conspicuous for, and the object of keeping the spectator until he ascertains how it will all end, is held in view throughout. The story in question may be thus summarized: *Maurice*, a young man of noble family, visits the banker *Duromé*, and sells to him some family jewels. A few minutes after the departure of *Maurice*, *De Folbert* murders *Duromé*, and robs him of the articles just purchased. *De Folbert* takes to flight, and *Maurice*, accused of the crime, is sentenced to the galleys. The prisoner soon escapes, and is rescued from death in midocean by a ship-of-war commanded by *Admiral Kerveguen*, father of *Helen*, to whom *Maurice* is secretly betrothed. The Admiral scorns to touch the hand of the convict, and does not even relent toward him when, after the party has been wrecked upon a desert island, *Maurice* saves the life of *Helen*. *De Kerveguen* doubts the innocence of *Maurice* until the last act; and it is only when *De Folbert* is on the point of marrying his daughter that a discovery of some of the missing jewels given by *De Folbert* to his intended bride, and of a red pocket-book, stolen from *Duromé* and dropped by the assassin, that the injured nobleman is enabled to prove his guilt-lessness. Very fine acting and a faultless stage-costume would ensure for "The Red Pocket-book" a profitable run. But an uneven performance and one or two impressive tableaux may not do so. Mr. Neil Warner plays with much earnestness the part of *Maurice*, and Miss Laura L. Phillips interests as the persecuted *Helen*, but none of the performers co-operating with them—although well-known names are on the bill—are distinguished by their work. The most effective of the pictures shown is that in the first act; it represents a ship in midocean, and, although the vessel was not wholly under control on the first night of its exhibition, it disappeared under the waves with reasonable celerity. The set in the last act is also handsome. Considerable applause rewarded the actors in the "telling" passages of the drama, and the curtain was raised twice upon the ship-scene.

FAREWELL BENEFIT OF THE YOKES FAMILY.

Last evening a farewell benefit representation at the Academy of Music was tendered to the Yokes family, who, during their stay in this country, have made hosts of friends and had throngs of admirers. The house was last night filled to its utmost capacity, not a single seat being vacant. The pieces selected for the entertainment were "Black-Eyed Susan" and "The Belles of the Kitchen." In the first piece Master Victorin and Rosina Yokes appeared, assisted by their brother Frederick, and by Messrs. Charles E. Thorne, Jr., Harry Josephs, Welsh Edwards and other well-known artists. To the manner in which "The Belles of the Kitchen" is played by the Yokes Family we need not again refer. It is sufficient to say that the whole entertainment was highly successful, and that the clever actors were repeatedly called before the curtain.

Acceptance of Judge Lewis, of Alabama.

Hon. David P. Lewis has accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Alabama in a letter, in which he says: "The issues before the voters of Alabama, on the election of the State ticket, is whether they will have their State Government administered by the associates or by men of the State who are devoted to the Federal Union, and to the equality of all men in their rights, privileges and immunities under the Constitution and laws. They must determine whether they will confide the application of Republican principles in their State Government to the friends of those principles, or to that party who, for twelve years, have warred on them. Let us hold these issues up boldly before the people of our State, and we cannot doubt the success of our party in Alabama."

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS.

MAINE.

Speeches of Messrs. Dawes and Dawes at South Windham—Absurd and Preposterous Demands of the Democratic Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SOUTH WINDHAM via PORTLAND, Me., Sept. 2.—Mr. Dawes and Frederick Douglass spoke to-night at this place, a pretty village a dozen miles outside of Portland, hallowed by the association pertaining to it as the birth-place of John A. Andrew. The house in which he first saw the light is still in a good state of preservation. The church in which the meeting was held was packed with the people of the town to repletion, and hundreds turned away, unable to gain admittance. Mr. Douglass spoke first. He discussed the present status of political affairs and parties, and followed up logically and in sequence the causes by which the present situation has been brought about. He eloquently sketched the history and achievements of the Republican Party, and contrasted with them the record and tendency of the Democratic Party. He showed, by comparing records and utterances, that James Buchanan was a more radical Union man at the outbreak of the war than was Horace Greeley. Mr. Douglass reviewed the attitude of the Democratic Party toward the great measures of Republican legislation, and asked his hearers to look sharp to find just when, where and how the pretended conversion of the Democracy had taken place. He thought there possibly might be something in this alleged conversion, because he found a great many of them complaining because his own party did not treat him well. [Great laughter.] Mr. Douglass convulsed his audience by his witty and sarcastic allusions to the question of conversion. The point he dwelt upon chiefly was whether, in view of all that had been accomplished and the record of those now seeking power, it was wise to give it to them.

The Chairman, Mr. Winship, then introduced Hon. Henry L. Dawes. Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives. After passing a very high compliment upon Mr. Douglass as the representative of his race, he proceeded at once to discuss the work of the Republican Party. He argued that that party appealed to its record at Philadelphia as a warrant for confidence in its future, while the Democratic Party caught at a straw and nominated Greeley. He said that the Cincinnati Convention was composed of men who went out from the Republican Party on the cry of reform, and they were, therefore, stopped from complaining if they were proven incapable of carrying out reform. Glancing briefly and eloquently at the grand achievements of the party he declared that every step of the way had been resisted by, and had been achieved in spite of the Democratic Party. If the acceptance by that party from any motive of science results be genuine, what is the further use of that body as a party or as an organization? Why, not disband at once and merge into the regular Republican organization? But is this Convention sincere? They allege that it is, and demand all the results of a prosperous Government as a reward for their conversion. What assurance do they give that they can be trusted? They give nothing but their promises. After having been bankrupt in promises all their lives, common prudence governing as in our own affairs, dictate that we should put no faith in promises while the party has proven itself false to the tie. To show how little men can control their purposes, Mr. Dawes brought up the Cincinnati Convention as an illustration. That Convention was called by its originators not to nominate candidates, but to make public sentiment for revenue and civil service reform, and was taken possession of by the scheming politicians who nominated the very father of prosecution, and who was so uncertain on the subject of civil service reform that Carl Schurz had to write him a letter, after it was all over, to learn whether he was in favor of it. Discussing the Civil policy, Mr. Dawes eloquently said that the potter has not greater power over his clay, to make one vessel unto honor and another unto dishonor than had the party which elects a President over him and his Administration. If Mr. Grant in accepting his nomination, declared himself just as much a Republican as ever, and the New York *World* urged Democrats to vote for him, because under him they would have a Democratic Administration, then there was a cheat on one side or the other. And this is what is charged by both sides, and where was a cheat all round. Depicting then the burdens, the sacrifices, and the victories of the loyal people, and the memories which centre around them, Mr. Dawes asked his hearers to consider for a moment the brazen impudence of the demand that the fruits of these sacrifices should be placed in the hands of men who but six years ago, were only permitted to enjoy life and property through the magnanimity of a conqueror's great heart. Considering the question whether the party was worthy of such a trust, he put Horace Greeley in the witness stand and compelled him to testify at length. If Mr. Greeley's utterances in regard to the Democratic Party were true, what a party! If they were not true, then what a liar! And if they were not true, the party stand not support Greeley without infamy; and if they were true Mr. Greeley could not be in candidate without infamy. Let the impalement be on either horn of the dilemma. Coming to the question of reconciliation, Mr. Dawes discussed it very ably. He wanted it understood that reconciliation meant concession. Now, was there anybody on the roll of the loyal people who supposed himself required to make a concession? What was there to concede? What have we to apologize for? Is the boy in blue to rush off his coat, or the boy in gray to take off his? Is not every man of the South who loyally obeys the laws as full liberty to walk in peace the face of the earth? Has the white Union man of the South or the loyal black man any need of reconciliation? Who then come up to ask it. What then asks reconciliation? Is it not the men who stand ready to outrage the law, and now want to clasp unrepentant hands across the bloody chasm? Mr. Dawes then proceeded in an able exposition of the Kuklux law, and the necessity for its enactment. He reviewed the circumstances of its passage, and showed that were it not for the encouragement which the Kuklux drew from the Democratic victory in New-Hampshire in 1871, its necessity would have been avoided. The violence which arose from that result aroused the Republicans in the House and in the country, and Connecticut stemmed the tide of Democratic victory, and the Kuklux law was passed. Then, reading the law, the speaker inquired whether any President failing to protect the people from such outrages, would not deserve impeachment? In a few brief words he tersely showed the scope of the law, and the absurdities of the charge that it opposed or interfered with anybody but the lawbreaker.

Mr. Dawes then arraigned the Democratic Party for the malignant record and its short existence in this very last session of Congress. This was illustrated by the demand of the Democracy for amnesty, which was granted by the votes of colored members of the House, who in turn were refused their civil rights by these same unrepented Democrats who voted seventeen times in succession against their bill. Mr. Dawes then, in a few concise remarks, laid before his very attentive audience an exceedingly simple and interesting exhibit of the finance—one thoroughly adapted to the clear comprehension of his auditors, so fairly presented that it fortified them abundantly against all the misrepresentations of men like Trumbull, Banks & Co., without recapitulating at length here at this late hour is sufficient to say that wherever Mr. Dawes can say what he said to-night in this respect he will carry conviction to every honest heart that his words reached. He was no less convincing, so fair and yet so irrefutable, that his hearers went away thoroughly grounded in the truth. In conclusion, Mr. Dawes then compelled the leading members on the Democratic side of the House of Representatives, Beck, Evans, Brooks and others, to stand forth in solitary and in commendation of the great feature of the foreign, Indian and financial policy of the Government, and pictured in vivid colors the arousing of every loyal interest of the Government and every luminous interest of the country by the election of such a vanishing, vacillating, weak and uncertain man as Horace Greeley.

Large Meeting at Biddeford—Gen. Butler in Defense of the Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Sept. 2.—Gen. Butler has just closed a speech of over two hours in length to the largest audience ever assembled in this city. It is estimated that 3,000 persons could not gain admittance to the hall. The Grant Farmers, to the number of 300 torches, attended a flag raising in the upper part of the city, and, though returning half an hour before the hour advertised for the meeting to commence, were obliged to return to their armory, the hall already being full to overflowing. Gen. Butler cited the testimony of unrepentant rebels to prove that they regarded Greeley's election as the restoration of the lost cause. His defense of the acts of the Administration was one of the General's greatest efforts, and elicited unbounded applause. He spoke this afternoon in Limerick, a town of 700 inhabitants, to an outdoor audience of 2,000.

Large Republican Meeting in Lewiston—Speech of Gen. Harlan.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LEWISTON, Me., Sept. 2.—Gen. Harlan, of Kentucky, addressed one of the largest and most enthusiastic Republican meetings ever held in this city this evening. His address was one of the ablest, most logical and most eloquent and effective of the campaign, and carried the audience to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. The Republicans of Androscoggin County are most thoroughly aroused and will increase the large majority of last year. There can be no question that the Republican majority in Maine will be increased next Monday.

VERMONT.

The Election Today—The Result Expected to be Known by Midnight.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 3.—There is nothing new to record to-night of the political situation. There are a few meetings held, but of simply local importance, though addressed by speakers of note. Gov. Underwood speaks at Bristol, Hon. O. W. Willard at Northfield, and Gov. Taft at Williston. Besides, there are several other meetings. The check lists are completed, but naturalization is still going forward, and more will be naturalized to-morrow. There have been, perhaps, nearly 2,000 sets of papers taken out; of this number the Republicans will gain many, but probably not half. In Northfield, which is a close town, fifteen foreigners, who had just been naturalized, were stricken from the checklists by the Greeley men, under an old State law, which, on examination, proved to have been repealed. The names were restored. This will make the chances of success in that town more nearly equal. It was a characteristic trick of the Greeleyites. The polls do not open to-morrow till 10 o'clock. The box for town Representatives' votes is turned at 9 o'clock and the votes counted. If no election is made the first time, there is another trial, and another, till an election is effected or the meeting adjourns. The State and County ticket is voted together, and the poll closed for it at 5 o'clock. The State ticket is counted first, and by midnight it is probable its returns may be so far received that the majority can be accurately estimated for the whole State. The count of the State, as far as completed up to to-night, shows that in 159 of 240 towns, the total vote is about 40,000; the Republican vote, 28,000; the Greeley vote, 9,000; and the doubtful, 3,000; this gives the Republicans 16,000 majority in those towns. If the doubtful all go for Greeley. The count was not trustworthy and cannot be much depended on. Burlington has made a close count, and the Republicans expect to elect Ballou, their regular candidate, by a small majority. The name of the mayor is anxiously scanned, and every politician is hopeful of a favorable day for a full and fair trial of strength.

THE BIENVILLE.

No Further News from the Burned Steamer.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 2.—The steamer Yazoo, which arrived here, today, from Havana, brings no news of the missing boat of the steamer Bienville.

ABYSSINIA.

An Ultimatum From the King of the Abyssinians—The Invaders Advancing.

LONDON, Sept. 3.—A special dispatch to the *Daily Telegraph* states that the King of Abyssinia has sent an ultimatum ordering the Egyptians who threaten to invade the country, to retire from Bogos. The Egyptian refused, and continued their advance. Several Abyssinian chieftains had already submitted to the invaders.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3—1 A. M.—An area of high barometer has advanced Eastward over the upper lake region with falling temperature; North-easterly to North-westerly winds are now prevailing over the Middle and New-England States, with generally clear weather; clear weather over the Southern States with light winds; the temperature has fallen over the interior portion of the New-England and Middle States; cloudy weather has prevailed from Lakes Michigan and Superior to the lower Missouri Valley, with easterly to southerly winds, and with areas of rain over the North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

Northerly to north-easterly winds and falling temperature for the New-England and Middle States, with partly cloudy weather for the South Atlantic States. Generally clear weather and northerly to easterly winds for the Gulf States; partly cloudy weather from the Ohio Valley to the upper lakes, with easterly to southerly winds; cloudy weather and areas of rain and easterly to southerly winds for the North-west.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday, as recorded by Schultz & Warner's Self-Acting Central Park Mineral Spring:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	9 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit...	72	78	80	70
Stand of bar. in inch...	29.95	29.91	....	29 99

The following record will show the changes in the temperature during yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 69°; 6 A. M., 69°; 9 A. M., 72°; 12 M., 78°; 3 P. M., 80°; 6 P. M., 76°; 9 P. M., 69°; 12 P. M., 67°. Average temperature yesterday, 71°.

Cricket—The English Eleven in Canada.

TORONTO, Ontario, Sept. 2.—The cricket match between the English Gentlemen Eleven and twenty-two of the Toronto Club, was decidedly the best game yet played. The grounds were crowded by thousands of spectators. In spite of very good fielding and bowling of more than usual excellence, wickets were drawn with the English eleven as the bat for 245 and eight wickets down. Grace's score was 142. The game will be continued to-morrow. The city is crowded.

The Schoepps Trial.

CARLISLE, Penn., Sept. 2.—The Court convened at 9 o'clock this morning. Dr. Aiken, who made the analysis of Miss Steinnecke's body, and who was on the stand on Saturday, was again on the stand. The proceedings of the Court were interrupted by the sickness of one of the jurors, but he in a short time resumed his place. Dr. Aiken was cross-examined, and was on the stand all day. He closed his testimony at 5 o'clock, when the Court adjourned.

A Prize-Fight in Prospect.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 2.—Arthur Chambers and Billy Edward, light weight pugilists, accompanied by a score or more of sports, including Jem Mace, Barney Aaron, George Seddons and Tom Allen, arrived in this city yesterday. Boats have been chartered to leave Windsor at midnight on Tuesday for the fighting grounds on an island in Canadian waters, where Chambers and Edwards will fight for $2,000 and the championship, on Wednesday morning.

The Madison Tragedy.

The inquest upon the body of Michael Sandford, who was shot by his son on Wednesday last, at Madison, N. J., was concluded yesterday. The verdict rendered by the jury was that the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot at the hand of Melville Sandford.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The second trial of Mrs. Fair has been postponed to Monday next.

The races which were to have taken place at New-Haven yesterday have been indefinitely postponed.

John Foster, President of the Atlas National Bank, of Boston, died on Sunday of apoplexy.

The body of Timothy Lynes, who was drowned at Pushaw, Me., on Sunday, was recovered yesterday.

A fire on Sunday at Middletown, Ohio, destroyed the Niagara paper-mills, owned by Wardlow, Thomas & Co. The loss is $45,000; insurance, $21,000.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., says a boiler in Scott's mill, twelve miles from that town, exploded on Saturday afternoon, instantly killing two of Mr. Scott's sons, and severely injuring several other persons.

Ned O'Baldwin, the Irish Giant, was arrested in Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon, and placed under $5,000 bail to keep the peace, and not engage in a fight within the limits of Philadelphia County. Bail was entered.

The eighth annual session of the Cigar-makers' International Union was held in St. Louis yesterday. The annual address was delivered, after which various committees were appointed, and the Union adjourned till today.

INDIANA.

Speech of Senator Morton at New-Albany —Grant and Greeley Compared—Peace and Prosperity to be Exchanged for Disorder and Ruin.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ALBANY, Ind., Sept. 2.—Senator Morton, to-night, addressed another of the enormous gatherings he has met at every step in his progress through the State. A delegation of distinguished citizens went down the Ohio River 120 miles to meet him and escort him here. Hundreds of flags hung out of windows and across the streets, making it a splendid gala day. The market space, the usual place of large out-door meetings here, was too confined to contain the crowds, and a temporary stand was erected in the public square on Broadway, on the slope rising from the river. It was decked with garlands, evergreens and colored lanterns, and brilliantly illuminated. Clubs in uniform, with torches and banners, came marching in as the evening fell. They were from Louisville, Salem, Jeffersonville and other places, besides half a dozen Clubs from this city. The torch-light procession formed after their union was a magnificent display—shouting, hussaing line over half a mile in length.

The throng that greeted Mr. Morton when he appeared can only be estimated by by conjecture. There were at least 10,000. Many experienced judges of crowds said there were double that number. It was far larger than the Schurz crowd recently. Their enthusiasm was irrepressible, and broke out from time to time in thundering applause.

Senator Morton began: "I have been in the Democratic newspapers today a charge that I am here because of the Blanton Duncan Convention, which is soon to meet in Louisville, nearly opposite here, and that the circulars of Blanton Duncan have been circulated under my frank. This is now true. My appointment was made here by the Chairman of the State Central Committee without my knowledge, and I came here in pursuance of a series of appointments extending through southern Indiana and terminating in the northern part of the State. I do not know Blanton Duncan; I never saw him, never had any communication with him. As to my frank having been used to send his circulars, I do not believe it has been done, but if it has it was forged. I know it is possible to forge my frank, for it has been done, and speeches of Mr. Schurz and Mr. Trumbull, circulated in Michigan under my forged frank, have been sent to me. I do not know anything about Mr. Duncan's Convention except what I see in the papers. I do not care anything about it, for we can beat Mr. Greeley whether that Convention meets or not. We have nothing to do with it."

Senator Morton referred to the healthy and excellent condition of the country, the natural result of a good administration of the Government, and the people have confidence in each other. Individually they are prosperous, while in on a firm basis flourishing as never before. The currency is sound, the best ever devised. The taxes have been reduced and yet the fidelity and frugality of the Administration have enabled it to pay off a vast sum of the national debt. Our foreign policy has been firm and fair. The long-pending English difficulties are substantially settled in a most creditable manner, and arbitration has been substituted for war in deciding national disputes, by a President whose history has shown his wonderful genius for war. A righteous and firmly-pursued Indian policy, originated with Gen. Grant, has brought us nearer to quiet on our Indian frontier than ever before, and done much to give honor to the national name. The personal character of Gen. Grant is a note, stable, it operate man of strong common sense gives confidence to all classes. Against all this, no policy no principle nor new proposition is offered. The policy and principles of the Administration are triumphant and unassailable. The sole charge is by a general system of slander and detraction. It is a campaign of calumny. Gen. Grant's personal character is traduced in a hundred ways.

Referring to the charge by Mr. Hendricks, that Gen. Grant was made rich with gifts while he was just entering upon the Presidency, and the letter of Gen. Grant to Mr. Hendricks read in his speeches, dated February, 1869, acknowledging a present just before his inauguration, Senator Morton read the letter from Gen. Porter, showing that the date in the Hendricks' letter was a forgery, and should be 1867. Mr. Hendricks assails Gen. Grant for approving the Southern Pacific land grant. That land grant bill was approved by President Lincoln July 2, 1864, when Grant was building railroads to pursue the enemy. Mr. Hendricks was on the committee that reported it to the Senate, and he voted for it in 1866. He urged the bill then, and in a few minutes after his remarks the bill passed without a division. The French arms charge of corruption had been utterly disproved and branded by two Committees of Investigation. He briefly referred to other charges against Gen. Grant, and spoke of his success as a man of deep, calm intellect, of strong practical sense, of immense knowledge, endowed with an excellent memory and wide experience, and, though not a talker, with a faculty of making the greatest and most difficult subjects simple and clear to all. He is in the history of life as a son, husband and father. His military achievements and services to his country are above valuation, and have made his name one of the most famous in history. He was the great emancipator. His success in the civil animus tration had earned the respect of all the world. Who is it proposed he shall be set aside for? Horace Greeley, a man whose whole history shows his unfitness for the great business of a President; a man of crotchets and hobbies and political gimcracks, and who rides his hobbies to death. He urged the instant resumption of specie payments when it would certainly and speedily have brought on general financial ruin, and he favors this violent policy yet. He would retire the greenbacks, which would surely bring on a crisis.

Senator Morton passed to the tariff question, the scalliwagism of Greeley upon it, and the changeable pretences of his supporters; argued that the contest was really between two parties: that the Democracy had taken up Greeley, believing he would serve their ends; that their success would be a reversal of the policy of protection in the South, which already is seen in Missouri, and today's dispatches show it in North Carolina.

A TERRIBLE AFFRAY.

Extraordinary Scene in the Leonard-Street Station—A Prisoner Drinking His Own Blood.

About 9 o'clock last night a fight took place, in Martin Yost's grocery, at the corner of Hubert and Greenwich streets, between James Frane, an Irishman, twenty-six years old, of No. 15 Hubert street, and Herman Lipkin, twenty-five years old, a German, of No. 14 Hubert-street. Frane, who is a produce salesman for Barney Brinker, corner of Hubert and Greenwich streets, was drunk, and accused Lipkin of endeavoring to oust him from his position. Lipkin denied any such intention, but Frane would not be satisfied, and finally struck Lipkin in the face. In trying to escape from Frane, Lipkin pushed him, and Frane got Lipkin's thumb in his mouth and bit it badly. Then Lipkin endeavored to get his thumb loose and did succeed, but Frane then bit the top of Lipkin's third finger off. Lipkin seized a heavy tumbler and struck Frane on the head with it, cutting him in a fearful manner and fracturing the outer table of the skull. Then Lipkin ran away, but Frane seized a hatchet and pursued him. Officer Wells, of the Fifth Precinct, came up and arrested Frane, who was taken to the Leonard-street Station-house. While there he enacted the principal part in a most disgusting scene. The blood was pouring profusely down from the wounds in his head, and Frane, gathering of receiving it in his hands, lapped it up like a dog. He was taken to a back room, and Dr. Bruce, of the Park Hospital, summoned. Up to the arrival of the Doctor, Frane continued to drink his own blood. He was very violent, and at first refused to allow bandages to be applied to his head. Then he endeavored to jump out of the ambulance, and the doctor was compelled to tie him down. He is in an extremely critical condition. Later in the night Lipkin was arrested by Constable Street and locked up by Capt. Petty. He claims to have acted in self-defense.

THE AMITY-STREET DEN.

Arrest of Another Accomplice of "Dr." Selden—Another Case of Malpractice Discovered.

A woman, whose name for the present, is not divulged by the Police, called on Capt. Byrnes, of the Fifteenth Precinct, and stated that in May last, becoming pregnant, she went to Selden's house, with a view to having malpractice to cleanse her condition. Selden demanded $25, but was assailed with $12. On the next day she went to Selden's house, and saw a woman who said she was Dr. Selden's wife, and attended to his business. She performed an operation, which failed. Capt. Byrnes went to work, and, after considerable difficulty, last night arrested the woman, who is named Emma Marsh, and who, at the time of her arrest, occupied the position of head laundress at the Sturtevant House. She was identified, and will be arraigned at Jefferson Market Police Court today.

Personal.

Count de Najac, of France; Gov. Marshall Jewell, of Connecticut; Judge Ord, of San Francisco, and Gerrit H. Smith, of Geneva, N. Y., are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Mr. Garcia, the Argentine Minister, is at the Westminster Hotel. Judge Keely, of Georgia, and Gen. West, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. Jas. Tillinghast, General Superintendent of the New-York Central Railroad; Hon. C. C. Gilman, of Iowa; Col. W. W. Wood, of Virginia, and Col. E. M. Douglass, of Washington, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge G. A. Brayton, of Rhode Island; Chief Engineer B. F. Isherwood, of the United States Navy, and Major J. W. Walker, of Georgia, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Col. T. H. Du Puy, of Pennsylvania, and Col. Olivier, of Louisiana, are at the New-York Hotel. Gen. C. Vickers and Hon. G. C. Bates, of Washington, are at the Astor House. Rev. John B. Smith, of Scotland, is at the Brevoort House. Lieut.-Commander Chas. A. Poor, Jr., of the United States Navy, is at the Hoffman House. Baron Brin, of the French Legation, left this City for Long Branch, yesterday.

THE BELFAST RIOTS.

An English View of Their Causes and Significance.

In an editorial article on the disturbances in Belfast the London *Times* of Aug. 21 makes the following reflections: What is the occasion for all this fury, ruin and bloodshed? Properly speaking, nothing at all. Belfast is, indeed, a city of two camps. The Protestants dwell in one quarter and the Roman Catholics in another, and their lines are as clearly defined as the German and French frontiers. When war has broken out, as in this instance, an edict of expulsion is passed against the Protestants in the Catholic district, or against the Catholics in the Protestant camp, and the enemies are warned to remove on pain of hazarding their property, if not their lives. But nothing had actually been done, or for that matter, could be done, by one side to the injury of the other. Up to last Thursday the two were living and working side by side, making their profit out of the same trades, enjoying the protection of the same laws. If a Protestant injured a Roman Catholic, or a Catholic a Protestant, justice would be done between the two with undoubted impartiality. There was no Parliamentary or municipal contest in progress; there was nothing to fight for, nothing to win or lose. There was not even the excuse of resisting an illegal demonstration. The Legislature thought the other day it would try the experiment of allowing each party to relieve its suppressed emotions by unrestricted demonstration. The Protestants, it was thought, might shout "God save the Queen" and "No Surrender" one day, until their loyalty was satisfied or exhausted; and the Roman Catholics might flaunt disloyal emblems and sing Fenian songs the next day until they, too, had let off their steam. But it proves that neither party is contented with the new liberty which it has received. The Catholics on the 15th. But as Belfast is the hostility of the two factions is too intense to be suppressed by anything short of force. The Roman Catholics showed themselves in procession, their old foes at once attacked them, and the battle became general. There is thus nothing we have to account for in the outburst of civil war except the enormous smoldering hatred of the two factions. Each is always ready and eager to spring at the other's throat, and any excuse is welcome. What we see revealed in these riots is not any exceptional excitement, but the permanent and ordinary condition of Irish society wherever Catholics and Protestants encounter each other on anything like equal terms. Self-interest, the prosperity of their community, political objects, all go for nothing. The dominant passion in the breast of Irishmen of all factions is hatred of all others, and delight in coming to blows with them. These are the people whom we are invited to soothe by "legislation according to Irish ideas," by surrendering their destinies into their own hands, and only inquiring so far as to say up and down railways for them, or lend them any other small sums of money their local wisdom may think would profit them. Irish ideas are, unfortunately, composed of two directly contradictory conceptions. One side is that all Roman Catholics should be extirpated; the other, that all Protestants should betake themselves to the Protestant parts of the Empire, and leave the Catholic peasant, farmer, and landlord alone with their priests. The idea that the two factions should live together in at least political peace is entirely English, and is totally beyond Irish apprehension. Our statesmen have been perplexing themselves for at least two hundred years with the problem of establishing political harmony in Ireland. In old days we, too, had tried the Irish plan of extirpation as an obnoxious method. We gave it a sufficiently severe trial, and we found it impracticable. At last we fairly recognized the necessity of Protestants and Roman Catholics living together, and we set ourselves in earnest to render such common life peaceable. Gradually we have placed the two parties on a perfect equality, and we have endeavored to remove from the Government and Constitution everything that could recall old divisions. But we no sooner abrogate a restrictive law than fresh difficulty bursts out again as lively as ever. What is the lesson to be drawn? By no means that the equal legislation we have lately pursued is a mistake. Unless by means of it we put ourselves right between the two parties, we can never act with impartial fairness toward each. But we may be morally warranted by the temptation of perpetually inventing new legislative remedies. When one concession has failed we try another, and are always in search of the true and final Irish idea. But it is vain to expect different fruit so long as the tree remains the same. Having made up our minds what is really just and expedient for Ireland, we must be content to stand by it, and be satisfied to uphold order and law while the people are growing out of their evil traditions. It needs the lapse of generations to eradicate such animosities as those of Belfast. There is no other safe ally: and all we can do is to see that time is not lost by such mischievous revivals of the old malady as the present outbreak. They or any other riots should be put down at once, at all costs; but they will have come some service if they remind our statesmen that to one thing Ireland now needs is a strong hand, steadily and patiently applied.

THE OHIO VETERANS.

Anniversary of Antietam—Regimental Reunion.

The 8th, 25th, 34th, 49th, 55th, 73d, 86th, 101st, 107th, 129th, 147th, 180th, 164th, 192d, 195th, Ohio, 65th New-York, and 15th Vermont Infantry and the 3d and 10th Cavalry Regiments hold a grand reunion, in Tiffin, Ohio, the 13th day of September, 1872. Ample preparations are making to entertain the throngs of soldiers expected, and no efforts will be spared to make the occasion pleasant and interesting. Soldiers belonging to other organizations are cordially invited to participate.

From New-York to Allegheny City—An Old Lady's Walk.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Mail, Aug. 31.

In April last, an aged woman who resided in New-York found herself threatened with abject poverty, and determined that she would go upon a "tramp" in search of friends at a distance. She had some relatives in Columbus, Ohio, and not having the funds necessary for transportation to that place, she and her daughter, in the latter part of April last, started out to walk to the Ohio State capital. Yesterday afternoon she arrived in Allegheny City, and, being without funds, applied to the police authorities for food and lodging. She and her daughter were placed in the vagrant department of the lock-up. The old lady must be about sixty years of age, and has hair of a beautiful silvery whiteness. It is to be hoped that some charitably-inclined person will tomorrow raise a subscription for her, and so raise means for her transportation to Columbus.

The Navy Register.

An officer of the Navy writes us that our Annapolis correspondent was in error in his list of retired and dropped officers, and makes the following corrections, viz.:

Surgeon John L. Kitchen died at Philadelphia during the Spring.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Lewis L. Pitcher resigned in January.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Edward B. Bingham died at San Francisco.

Chaplain Thomas G. Salter died at Charlestown, Mass., in May, 1872.

Commander John C. Beaumont taken from retired list and placed on active list as a Captain.

Capt. Edmund Lanier, who was on the retired list, died at Baltimore during the Spring.

Capt. Richard J. Meeller died since Jan. 1; his name does not appear on the register.

Capt. Henry F. Bartlett, United States Marine Corps, has not been dropped from the register, but is in charge of the Marine Recruiting Rendezvous in New-York City.

Capt. James Wiley, Assistant Quarter-master United States Marine Corps, was placed on the retired list June 30, 1873.

The Syracuse Convention.

Several special cars have been engaged on the Erie Railroad to carry the Liberal Republican delegates and their friends from New-York and Kings Counties to the Syracuse Convention. It was the intention of Col. Allen, with about forty others, to leave the City by that route at 1 P. M. yesterday. The departure was postponed, however, until today, when a portion of the delegates will leave by the 10 A. M. train, and the rest in the evening. A number of Democratic delegates left the Grand Central depot by the 3 P. M. train last night. They did not arrive at the depot until a few minutes before the train started, and even during this brief interval they were very reticent, and felt little disposed to communicate the instructions they had received respecting the nomination, claiming that they should be guided in these matters by the governing body at the Convention.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Board of Assistant Aldermen—The Paving of Fifth-Avenue—Ridicule at the Central Park.

A meeting of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held at 2 P. M. yesterday, the President, Otis T. Hall, in the chair, and the following members present at roll-call: Messrs. Foley, O'Brien, Stacom, Galvin, Robinson, Healy, Coddington, Strack, Costello, Pinckney, Wade, Geis, Simonson, McDonald and Schwartz.

PAVING FIFTH-AVENUE.

A petition was read from the National Asphalt Composite Company, praying the Board to take into consideration the petition of property-owners and residents on Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth streets, that permission be given to the Company to lay a pavement there known as the Eagan's Improved McAdam Pavement.

The Company propose to lay the pavement without any charge to the City, or to the residents or owners of property.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Street Pavements.

Assistant-Alderman Pinckney offered a resolution to rescind the permission by which the proprietor of the Fifth-avenue Theatre erected an ornamental lamp on the corner of Twenty-fourth-street and Broadway.

Mr. Pinckney said that the owners of property on the street protested against its being put there. Yet the old Council gave permission for its erection.

On motion of Assistant Alderman Stacom the resolution was then carried by a unanimous vote and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence.

The President then announced that the special order of business would be taken up, namely: the consideration of the second part of Alderman Bedde's resolution relating to music, which included a request that the Central Park Commissioners allow the museum to be open during the hours of the musical performance on Sundays.

Assistant Alderman Healy moved a reconsideration of the action had on the first part of the resolution (relating to the music) at the last meeting.

After a discussion, the motion to reconsider was withdrawn.

Assistant Alderman Kraus then moved the adoption of the resolution as to the museum.

Assistant-Alderman Stacom moved as an amendment that the hours at which the museum be open be fixed at from 1 P. M. to 9 P. M.

The amendment was lost, and the motion being put was carried by the following vote, and sent to the Mayor for approval:

Affirmative—Healy, Galvin, Robinson, Kraus, Strack, Costello, Geis, Simonson, Cumisky, McDonald and Schwartz—8.

Negatives—Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Coddington, Pinckney, Wade, and the President—6.

The Board soon after adjourned.

Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen were to have met yesterday, but a quorum of members not answering at roll-call, the Board was declared adjourned until Monday next at 2 o'clock.

City Finances.

The City Chamberlain's exhibit of the condition of the City finances during the past week gives the following gross amounts, showing the total balances on the 31st of August:

Total balances Aug. 24	$5,606,831 79
Receipts during the week	198,417 58
Payments during the week	480,835 76
Total balances Aug. 31	$5,706,413 60

Board of Supervisors.

After a recess of fifteen days, a meeting of the Board of Supervisors was called yesterday at noon.

In the absence of the Chairman Supervisor Martin was voted to the Chair.

The roll being called and only three members answering, Messrs. Mosher, Conkling and Plunkitt, the Board was declared adjourned for two weeks.

Subsequently upon a call signed by those present, the day of adjournment was changed to next Monday.

A Tenant from England—Severity Drove Her Away.

Capt. Irving, of the Central Detective Office, several days ago received a cable dispatch informing him that Mary Bailey, aged fourteen, had run away from her home in Bury, near Manchester, England, and had taken passage on the steamer Wyoming, of the National line, which left Liverpool on the 21st ult. for this port, and requested that the girl be arrested and sent back to her home. The matter was placed in the hands of Detective Macdougall, of the Central Office, and when the steamer arrived yesterday he went aboard, found the girl among the steerage passengers and brought her to Police head-quarters. The girl, who is quite intelligent, ceased to Inspector Dilks that her mother was dead, and that she had been ill-treated by her step-mother, her father and his sister, and their ill-treatment had induced her to leave home. She has an aunt living at Elizabeth, N. J., named Mrs. Susan Holden, or Olden, who had visited her father about two months ago. When Mrs. Holden left for this country she gave Mary $25 to pay her passage to this City in case she determined to leave home, and promised to take charge of her on her arrival. Her aunt was in ignorance of her flight, or she would doubtless have been waiting for her arrival. Inquiries have been set on foot to verify the girl's story, and if she is found to be true, and her aunt is found to be a trustworthy person, the girl will be placed in her charge, otherwise she will be sent back to her home.

Fatal Accidents.

Jacques Pougee, a Frenchman, fifty years of age, while ascending the staircase to his apartments, at No. 133 Prince-street, at a late hour on Sunday night, one of the steps gave way and he was precipitated to the yard beneath, where he was found dead by his son at 5 o'clock yesterday morning.

Nathaniel Gee, a flagman in the employ of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, was knocked down and instantly killed by a baker's wagon driven by Isaac Ottenberg, of No. 26 Clinton-street, colliding with the 7½ A. M. New-Haven train at Sixty-second-street and Fourth-avenue yesterday. Ottenberg was arrested and held to await the action of the Coroner.

Capt. E. B. Freeman, of the brig Howlett, lying at Pier No. 9, East River, fell into the hold of his vessel yesterday and fractured his skull. He was removed to Park Hospital in a dying condition.

Elizabeth Nolan, aged fifty, of No. 493 Seventh-avenue, fell out of a third-story rear window of her residence yesterday and was instantly killed.

Railroad Accident—Four Persons Killed.

The westward-bound mail-train on the Long Island Railroad left Greenport yesterday afternoon a few minutes late, and continued so less time until it reached Farmingdale, when a successful attempt was made to make up what had been lost, and when the train left Hicksville it was but about fifteen minutes behind its usual time. It was then traveling at about the rate of twenty-five miles per hour, and near 5 o'clock, while going at this speed, a carriage, containing two ladies and two children, was struck about one mile east of Westbury, by the train, the driver, a boy of about fourteen years of age, and one of the ladies were instantly killed. The other lady lived a short time, and the other child, a girl of perhaps seven years, is so badly injured, her head and limbs being terribly crushed—that she cannot live. The name of the party is said to be Carlier, and their residence is given as Twenty-sixth-street, New-York City. The train was stopped, and the conductor, Michael Ryan, did everything possible for the relief of the injured.

Probable Wife-Murder.

A. J. Hulme, a freight-train conductor of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, arrived at his home in Phillipsburg, Sunday, and requested his wife to accompany him to a vacant lot, located between the Central and Morris and Essex Railways, and without giving her a minute's warning drew a pistol and fired. The ball took effect in the head, and Mrs. Hulme fell to the ground immediately, and was taken up in an insensible condition. It is not known why the crime was committed.

Hulme, who is described as a man about thirty years of age, made his escape almost immediately after the shooting, and though efforts were made to capture him, he is still at large. The Mayor of Phillipsburg offers a reward for his arrest.

The victim was alive at a late hour yesterday, but it was thought by the physician that it would be impossible to save her life.

Base-Ball—Boston Again.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2.—The game between the Mutuals, of New-York, and the Athletics, of this City, played here today, resulted in favor of the latter, by a score of 5 to 4:

INNINGS.	1st	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Mutual	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0—4
Athletic	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0—5

THE GAME TODAY.

The Mutuals and Athletics play the seventh of their series of games on the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, today, play beginning at 3½ P. M.

THE LATE ALBERT THAKE.

In respect to the late Albert Thake, whose death by drowning off Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, has already been chronicled, the Atlantic-Eckford game, to have taken place at the Capitoline, yesterday, was indefinitely postponed, and the flags at both the Union and Capitoline grounds floated at half-mast throughout the day. The deceased was twen

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market for New-York realty opened at the Exchange yesterday, Monday, Sept. 2, with two legal sales, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., of vacant lots. The attendance was good and the bidding moderately active. The first sale was by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of G. Putnam Smith, Esq., referee. The property consisted of a lot of land, 24.11 by 75, situate on the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue (Boulevard) and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth-street. It was sold, after an active competition, to Henry Welsh for $7,100. The other sale was also by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the same referee, and the property comprised the two lots of land situate on the south side of One Hundred and Forty-third-street, 350 feet east of Eighth-avenue, each 25 by 99.11. They were sold to B. F. Raynor, brother of the plaintiff, for $2,100 each—$4,200. The bidding on the latter parcel was not very animated, but the price realized was considered to be about their full value under the circumstances.

James M. Miller advertised the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot situate on the east side of First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, to Monday, Sept. 9, by order of William M. Hoyland, Esq., referee.

No other business pertaining to real estate was transacted at the Exchange; but Messrs. Muller, Wilkins & Co. sold at public auction $75,000 New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad Company first mortgage seven per cent bonds, interest May 1 and Nov. 1, with May coupons, for 1873 attached. They were knocked down for fifty-eight per cent. of their par value, F. M. Smith being the purchaser. We noticed several of the most prominent speculators in New-York real estate going in and out of the brokers' offices, but no sales made by private contract were reported.

The following real estate is advertised to be sold at public auction today:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of George F. Smith, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the south side of Thirty-ninth-street, 125 feet west of Tenth-avenue 25 by 98.9.

By the same, at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Richard G. Seamon, Esq., referee, the two lots situate on the south side of One Hundred and Tenth-street, 120 feet west of Fourth-avenue, 42 by 100.11.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, by order of Matthew T. Brennan, Esq., referee, the house and lot situate on the south-west corner of Second-avenue and Twelfth-street, 20.7 by 100.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, the house and lot No. 63 East Ninth-street, north side, 1484 feet west of Broadway.

On the premises, at Ocean Point, Rockaway Neck, Long Island, Jere. Johnson, Jr., will offer at public auction 300 lots of land, which adjoins the South-side Railroad at that point. Maps and free passes to and from the place of sale can be obtained of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-street.

Exchange Sales, Monday, Sept. 2, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co.

1 lot, 24.11x75, on n. e. corner of 7th-av. and 135th-st. $7,100
2 lots, 50x99.11, on s. s. of 143d-st., 350 ft. e. of 6th-av. 4,200

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, Sept. 2.

Bowery, e. s., No. 72, 52x100.2 ..... $18,000
Fourth-st., W. s., 80 ft. s. of Bleecker-st., 20x81.6 40,000
Norfolk-st., w. s., 175 ft. s. of Houston-st., 25x100 14,000
Water-st., s. s., Nos. 653 and 655, 350 ft. w. of Jackson-st., 50x70 45,000
62d-st., n. s., 294 ft. w. of Avenue C, 54.10x 14,200
61st-st., s. s., 434 ft. e. of Avenue B, 21.9x87.8 17,500
34th-st., n. s., 410 ft. w. of 10th-av., 20x98.9 9,070
33d-st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9 15,000
30th-st., s. s., 191 ft. e. of 7th-av., 20.9x98.9 17,000
43d-st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x100.5 30,000
46th-st., n. s., 642 ft. w. of 8th-av., 50.10x100.5 30,000
46th-st., n. s., 270.8 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.8x100.5 20,000
46th-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 11th-av., 75x100.5 25,000
61st-st., n. s., 455 ft. e. of 3d-av., 17x100.5 16,650
103d-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 2d-av., 25x100.11 5,000
126th-st., n. s., 160 ft. w. of 5th-av., 100x99.11 40,000
Avenue A, w. s., 78.5 ft. s. of 3d-st., 25.5x100 6,000
Madison-av., s. e. corner of 45th-st., 50.5x100 45,000
1st-av., n. e. corner of 121st-st., 198.8x67.4 10,000
Thirty-av. w. s., 150.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 25x100 20,000
6th-av., w. s., 20 ft. n. of 46th-st., 18.9x82.6 14,000

LEASES.

Broadway, No. 985; 5th-av., 155, 4 years, per year $3,000
Mercer-st., Nos. 39 and 41, 5 upper stories, 6 years, per year 10,800
Pearl-st., No. 451, 5 8-12 years, per year 1,000

CITY REAL ESTATE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,

NO. 3 PINE-ST.,

Agents for the sale and leasing of real estate in the City of New-York and its vicinity.

Branch office No. 35 East 17th-st.

V. K. STEVENSON & SON,

SEPTEMBER FREE LIST

of City Houses, Lots, &c.; and forty-four pages valuable information of Real Estate, new complete City Map, &c.

No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE following desirable lots, offered for sale by Hugh N. Camp, No. 106 Broadway:

Park-av., corner 40th-st., four lots, very desirable and cheap.

Madison-av., near Grand Central depot, ten lots.

5th-av., opposite the park, south of 67th-st., six lots, very handsomely situated. Also, several other large and small plots opposite the park.

134th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., five lots.

116th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., nine lots.

121st-st., near 5th-av., two lots, cheap.

4th-av., near 110th-st., five lots, very cheap.

6th-av., several plots well located.

For diagrams and full particulars, apply at office, No. 106 Broadway.

A PARK-AV. FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop thoroughly-built modern and massively-finished brown-stone dwelling, in the most select location on that avenue; 25x76, lot 80 feet. For sale by V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st., and No. 226 5th-av.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS ON THE 5TH and 8th avs.; also lots on the streets adjacent to the Park, Madison-avenue lots singly or in plots. For sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

A FEW DESIRABLE AND WELL-LOCATED plots of fourteen lots on a 100-foot street, near the Riverside Park, and overlooking the Hudson River; this plot can be purchased at a very reasonable figure. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE LOcated houses and lots for sale on 5th and Madison ave., with or without furniture; also, a number of houses and lots in desirable locations. For sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, 96 Broadway.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE, W. 43d-st. $30,000, little cash; East 35th-st., $21,000; Ea-t 40th-st., $23,000; Park-av., $65,000, $46,000; East 34th-st., furnished, $45,000; other houses, cheap. J. W. WOODWARD, No. 913 6th-av.

FOR SALE—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 26 to 32, West 50th-st.; Columbia College lease; 20x55x100. Address OWNER, on the premises.

BOULEVARD AND RIVERSIDE Park lots, in plots or singly, for sale by ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS NEAR THE Riverside Park. Apply to F. J. DOBLER, No. 25 Park-row.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—(TO PAY THE MORTGAGES ON the same) several houses in Brooklyn and Williamsburg, one on Pacific-st., near Albany-av., a good house and beautiful street; one on Marcy-av. and Gwinett-st., several on Gwinett-st.; also, on River-st. and Bedford-av.; prices from $3,000 to $5,500; terms easy; also, twenty lots on 4th and 5th sts., 2d and 4th avs., Brooklyn.

J. W. STEVENS & BROTHERS,
Lumber Dealers, 47th-st., North River, or No. 6 Pine-st., 2 P. M.

BROOKLYN COTTAGE—NINE ROOMS, gas, water, two full lots with fruit; twenty-five minutes from the ferries. Inquire of owner, No. 284 Lexington-av., formerly Hickory-st., third house from Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—A large three-story, double-basement house, with twenty good-sized rooms, besides cellars and pantries, with all modern improvements; two acres of land, charmingly situated in New-York, upon the east side of the Hudson River, unsurpassed in view of the Hudson River for twenty miles; five minutes' walk of the depot or steam-boat landing; well arranged for a boarding-house or school. Possession given immediately. Apply to JAMES W. ROBINSON, State-st., Sing Sing, or MONAGHAN & CO., of No. 181 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE RESIdence of thirteen rooms, with barn, carriage-house, &c., with one or ten acres of choice land; plenty of fruit of all kinds; located on the Meeting House Green; 35 Berwick Town, Conn., and a quarter of a mile from the depot; horse cars pass the door every half hour; price from $7,500 to $8,500. Photograph and particulars with HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

RAHWAY, N. J.—20 FARMS FOR SALE IN Middlesex and Union Counties, near Rahway, from one to one and a half hours of New-York; also a large number of houses and lots for sale in Rahway, Metuchin, Woodbridge and Perth Amboy.

Col. J. A. MARTIN, Main-st., two doors from Post-office, Rahway, N. J.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK.—(WOODSIDE.) No. 3, on the Newark and Paterson Railroad, a conveniently-located house, containing nine rooms, with bath-room, furnace, water, &c.; price, $5,000, one-half cash. For

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT SOUTH Orange, N. J., a house, just completed, containing eight rooms and all modern improvements, situated on high ground, five minutes' walk from the depot. Inquire of JOHN F. SCOTT, No. 111 Wall-st., New-York.

ORANGE AND VICINITY, A SPECIAL ty, including Montrose and Highland Stations. Parties wishing to purchase or rent in this delightful section will find it to their advantage to call on RAMLOW & VALLIE, No. 2 Nassau-st., Orange, Glenwood & Co.'s Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOME.

Seventy-five acres of fine land, well adapted to fruits of all kinds, vegetables, wheat, corn, oats, grass, &c.; ten acres in lawn, laid out in walks and drives, and planted with shade and ornamental trees.

View of 15 to 25 Miles in extent in every direction.

A good house, with twelve rooms, with carriage-house and barn. 2,000 peach-trees in full bearing, besides apples, pears, grapes, &c.; two hours from New-York. The products will pay a fair interest on the investment, besides the benefit of a residence in a most beautiful, healthful and every way desirable section of the country.

Apply to WILLARD & STONE,
No. 104 Broadway.

SEVEN HUNDRED ACRES CHOICE grassing and grain farming land for sale, entire, or in tracts of 100 to 300 acres; situated in the heart of the far-famed blue-grass region of Central Ohio, near three independent trunk railroads, and but six miles by good free turnpike from flourishing county town holding established monthly cattle sales; two miles from village Post-office, churches, shops, &c. Farm has on it adequate wood and water, dwelling, barns, cement-houses, high and healthy. Eighty per cent. of purchase money can be distributed over a term of years. For particulars address WARREN WITHROW, London, Madison County, Ohio, or STOCK FARM, Box No. 194, Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT BRATTLEBORO, VT., ONE of the most beautiful and desirable residences in the State, consisting of an elegant and well-arranged brick mansion-house, stable and carriage-house, with five acres of land, beautifully laid out in lawns and walks; rare shade-trees and shrubs; also an abundance of apples, pears, grapes and small fruits. The house is all present furnished, which will be sold with the premises, if desired. For parties seeking a Summer or a permanent residence this is a rare opportunity to purchase. For further particulars address FIELD & TYLER, Brattleboro, Vt., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

BRICK CHURCH STATION, ORANGE, N. J.—$7,000, $8,000, $12,000.
Nine, ten, fourteen rooms.
Thoroughly built; all improvements.
Four minutes walk from station.
G. W. BOWERS, near Station.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES of lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cross sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner appointed to make sale as directed in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, or within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Bigelow, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordaining and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD,
Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., AUCtioneers.—THURSDAY, Sept. 5, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway—West Farms, N. Y.—two-story dwelling, conveniently arranged for a store, and stables, on Lorillard-avenue, Bedford and old Boston road, in the centre of the village, near Harlem Railroad, and horse-cars pass the door. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

A CHARMING FURNISHED HOUSE in 34th-st., near Madison-av., to let; four story, high stoop, complete repair, with extra lot; stable if desired; private family only.

HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, Corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES.—THIRTY-SIX furnished houses to let for the Winter or longer, ranging from $175 to $700 per month.

HENRY OGDEN,
Late Ward & Ogden,
Broadway, corner 17th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—THE first-class, completely furnished house, No. 77 West 45th-st. for the Winter, or by the year, to a private family. Apply on the premises, between 9 and 2 o'clock, or to JAS. H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New-st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 37 EAST 126th-st. The house has all modern conveniences and is in first-rate order, having just been painted throughout. For permits apply to E. C. LORD, No. 129 Greenwich-st.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—THE NICE THREE-STORY AND basement brick house, No. 126 Grand-st., Jersey City; modern improvements; pleasantly located in a first-class neighborhood; five minutes from ferries; keys at No. 161. Apply to CHARLES JUDGE, No. 106 Liberty-st., New-York, upstairs.

TO LET—A SPLENDID FIRST FLOOR AND basement, to let, adapted especially for housekeeping; contains all modern improvements. Call at No. 153 West 28th-st.

TO RENT—NO. 105 EAST 123D-ST.—THREE rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife for light housekeeping; rent, $18 per month; family private.

STORES, &C. TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET.—STEAM POWER AND ROOMS, two floors, 50x250 feet each, in fire-proof planing-mill, 43d-st., North River; wood-workers wanted. J. W. STEVENS & BROTHERS, 47th-st., North River, Lumber Dealers.

TO LET—STORE AND DWELLING, CORner Boulevard, 70th-st. and 10th-av., suitable for a drug-store or grocery. J. W. STEVENS, 47th-st., North River, or No. 6 Pine-st. at 2 P. M.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A FOUR-story brown-stone house, above 24th-st., between 6th and Madison avs., not less than 22 feet front; purchaser prefers to deal direct with owner. Address, with whole particulars as to price, location, terms, with permission to visit, LEWIS, Box No. 105 Times Office.

WANTED FOR AN INSTITUTION.—A large single house, or two that could be used together, anywhere on or west of 5th-av. and above 8th-st. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

Horace Waters, No. 481 Broadway, N. Y.,

Will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters' at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or will take from $5 to $10 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent applied if purchased. New 7-octave pianos, modern improvements, for $275, cash. Now ready, a new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made. Sheet music, music-books and music merchandise. Catalogues mailed.

CHAMBERS' POPULAR PIANOS.
"Home, Sweet Home."
Square and Upright Grand Pianos.
MADE EXPRESSLY to adapt, cheer and comfort the homes of the people.
A LUXURY and an economy at the same time.
MODERATE PRICES to suit all.
IMPORTANT!
BY OUR SPECIAL OFFER
BUYERS are insured against any chance of loss or dissatisfaction.
Write for information and circulars.
Address T. E. CHAMBERS & SON,
NO. 101 4TH-AV.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.

WM. H. DAVIS & SONS, No. 40 Deverm'g-st., have now ready several Organs, superior in tone and finish, which they offer at low prices for cash or satisfactory credit; also second-hand, six stops.

BROOKLYN MUSICAL INSTITUTE.
FIFTH YEAR.
No. 179 DUFFIELD-ST.,
between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st.
Terms, $25 per Year,
payable half in advance.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchased. Call at M. M. BERRELL'S, No. 5 Union-square, (No. 166 4th-av.)

CARD.—J. JAY WATSON'S PRIVATE MUsic-rooms, No. 52 Clinton-place, established 1854.—Private lessons only; organ, piano, violin, guitar, singing, harmony. Circulars and Students' Journal mailed free.

A GENTLEMAN WILL GIVE INstruction on the piano and singing, at his residence or at the pupil's, for $6 and $10 per month. Address PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, No. 127 West 23d-st.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND pianos of various makers, in thorough order, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000.

A PRIME INVESTMENT AT A LOW PRICE.

THE

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 30 Years

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

Interest Payable April and October at the Union Trust Company,

AT 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

This road is the Western link in the new AIR LINE from BUFFALO to CHICAGO and runs from the Detroit River to Chicago in nearly a straight line.

The road is a part of the same line as the Canada Southern and is being built by the same men, viz.: Milton Courtright, John F. Tracy, David Dows, Wm. L. Scott, Henry Farnam, E. A. Forsyth, Jno. M. Burbe, M. L. Sykes, Jr., all Directors either in the Chicago and North-west or the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific; George Opdyke, of the Midland Road; Sidney Dillon, Daniel Drew, John Ross, David Stewart, Samuel J. Tilden, Kenyon Cox, and other prominent railroad men.

The Road, like the Canada Southern, will have steel rails (60 pounds to the yard) throughout; is practically straight and level; much shorter, and can be run with greater speed and safety than any other road connecting with Buffalo and Chicago.

Twenty-five miles are finished and running; seventy-five miles more are so far advanced as to be finished by Jan. 1; and the entire road will be completed during the ensuing year. Steel rails and ties for one-half the entire road have already been purchased.

The builders of the road control enough of its Chicago feeders to obtain for it a profitable business from the start, having projected the line to accommodate existing business, and having seen the necessity for another trunk line between Chicago and the Atlantic sea-board, located expressly with the view of obtaining the cheapest transportation practicable.

The branch lines will make the shortest connections between Chicago and Toledo, and Chicago and Detroit, as well as between all these points and Buffalo.

The Canada Southern Bonds, in every particular, like these, were eagerly taken, the last of them several weeks ago by the best class of investors, and were on the market a shorter time than any other railroad loan of like amount for years past.

The proceeds of these bonds will complete the entire line, and we recommend them with the same confidence as we did the Canada Southern, and regard them as in every way a choice security.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.

GUARANTEED BONDS

On a Completed Road.

THE CINCINNATI, RICHMOND, AND Fort Wayne Railroad Co.'s FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

HAVING 30 YEARS TO RUN, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN, "not inferior, to the present standard." Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, on the 1st day of June and December, and guaranteed jointly and severally by

The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company,
The Pennsylvania Company, and
The Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company.

The road is entirely completed and in operation, and extends from Fort Wayne, Indiana, to Richmond, 90 miles in the State of Indiana, and connects the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, and the whole system of roads under the control of the Pennsylvania Company in Indiana and Michigan, with the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad to Cincinnati and Southern Ohio and Indiana. The road is leased for 99 years to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, and operated by it for the joint account of the guarantors, and by a contract entered into between the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, for the Pennsylvania Company, lessees of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railway, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad Company, reciprocal interchange of business; all these Companies agree to throw all their freights and passenger traffic which may be appropriately done over this road, thus insuring its, from the outset, a large volume of business. The holders of these Bonds are thus trebly secured;

First—By a first mortgage on a finished road now in full operation;

Secondly—By a contract for interchange of business with three prosperous and powerful corporations, controlling in its favor a vast amount of business.

Thirdly—By the direct and absolute guarantee, jointly and severally, by INDORSEMENT ON THE BONDS by the above-mentioned three Companies.

The whole issue of the Bonds is $1,800,000, or $20,000 per mile, and but a limited amount are now offered to investors. Price, 92 1-2 and Interest. Circulars and information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD BONDS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the LEAVENWORTH, ATCHISON AND NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. BONDS. INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY OF MISSOURI.

The Bonds are due Oct. 1, 1895. Interest payable April 1 and Oct. 1, AT THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, Whole amount of the loan $800,000.

The Road runs from Atchison, on the Missouri, Kansas, 71 1-2 miles, and is leased to the Pacific Railroad of Missouri until Dec. 31, 1895. By said lease of the Missouri Pacific Railroad to the Leavenworth Northern Railroad receives 40 per cent. of the gross earnings, but never less than $42,500 per annum.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI AGREES TO DEPOSIT THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON THESE BONDS IN THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

The Road has been in operation under this lease for the past year.

We can, therefore, confidently recommend these Bonds as a first-class security in every respect, and offer investment in them, as we are enabled to offer them at the LOW PRICE OF 85 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 21 Broad-st.
NORTHRUP & CHUK, No. 5 Wall-st.

PRESIDENT'S OFFICE OF THE
SOUTHERN WESTCHESTER RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 141 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1872.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company is hereby called, to be held at this office, on the 16th day of September, 1872, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration and voting upon an agreement for the consolidation of this Company and its railroad with the Company and railroad of the Southern Westchester Railroad Company, made and entered into by the directors of said Companies respectively.

G. SERGEANT, Secretary.

LOST—COUPONS NUMBERED 11, 12 AND 13, for $35 each, on bond numbered 7, for $500, of the Bolton and Madison Railroad Company, payable at the American Exchange National Bank of New-York. A suitable reward will be paid by the Ninth National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

I., B. & W.

EXTENSION RAILWAY

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent. Convertible

GOLD BONDS,

AT 90 AND INTEREST,

Issued by the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway to aid in building its EXTENSION line West, in a direct line from Champaign (185 miles) to the Mississippi River at Keokuk, and a branch from White Heath (32 miles) to Decatur, all in the State of Illinois. The bonds are secured by a first and only mortgage on the EXTENSION, now being rapidly constructed in the most thorough manner by able and experienced contractors who represent a capital of several millions of dollars, which insures the last rail being laid at an early date. About 60 miles are already finished and 110 miles graded; the whole line, 217 miles, will be completed early in 1873. We have been connected and entirely familiar with the I., B. & W. Railway from its early organization. It was completed in the Autumn of 1870, and has developed rapidly into a SUCCESSFUL AND WEALTHY CORPORATION, having a large revenue from its largely increasing business. With the EXTENSION it will be one corporation, with 420 miles of road, located in a commanding position in the heart of the best portion of the country. The counties on the line of the EXTENSION in 1870 had a population of 242,330; valuation of real and personal estate, $151,000,000; bushels of grain raised, 27,000,000; value of farm products, $25,570,000, and live stock, $18,349,000; to which may safely be added 15 per cent. to represent the present population and value. THE COUNTIES OF THE OLD LINE AND THE EXTENSION TOGETHER CONTAIN A POPULATION OF NEARLY THREE-QUARTERS OF A MILLION, AND A PROPERTY VALUATION EXCEEDING $400,000,000.

From these statistics it will be readily seen that the EXTENSION will have a Local Business that will make it a complete success. In addition to this it will have the entire Through Traffic of the Missouri, Iowa, and Nebraska Road, connecting with it on the Mississippi River, and extending West to the Missouri. 300 miles, where it connects with the Midland Pacific in Nebraska. These two corporations, and also the Peoria and Rock Island (91 miles,) and the Davenport and St. Paul (300 miles,) although separate corporations, ARE CONTROLLED IN THE INTEREST OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY, and, practically, will be a united line of more than 1,200 miles, the through business of which will pass over the I., B. & W. This is an East and West trunk route and has no parallel competing line. The Eastern connections at Indianapolis are the Pennsylvania Central, Baltimore and Ohio, Bellefontaine, Lake Shore, and New-York Central, and other roads centering at this point. From the Sea-board to the West and North-west distances are materially reduced via this system of roads; so much so that it cannot fail to be the popular line for travel and business. Liberal subscriptions to the stock were made by towns and counties on the line of the EXTENSION, and the remainder has been taken by experienced railroad men and Eastern capitalists.

These facts cannot fail to make the bonds, which will be issued only on completed road, take high rank among the best railway securities.

The bonds are $1,000 each, convertible into stock at par, at the option of the holder, and may be registered free of charge.

Coupons, payable January and July 1, free of tax. The bonds may now be had from banks and bankers throughout the country.

We offer them at present at 90 and interest, and recommend them strongly to our friends and investors as one of the safest and most desirable securities on the market.

Bonds delivered free of express charges. Maps, pamphlets and circulars furnished on application.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE

7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.

AND

GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED, it is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 PINE-ST.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 22, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR $1,708,000 STOCKS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Controller's office until Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1872, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be public y opened for the whole or any part of the sums of ONE MILLION SEVEN HUNDRED AND EIGHT THOUSAND DOLLARS of Stock of the City and County of New-York, to wit:

ADDITION to CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK, authorized by chap. 380, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1960 ..... $250,000
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK, authorized by chap. 35, amended chap. 626, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891 100,000
ASSESSMENT FUND STOCK (County,) authorized by chap. 385, sec. 9, Laws of 1859, payable Nov. 1, 1887 708,000
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK, authorized by chap. 380, Laws of 1870, payable thirty years 400,000
WATER STOCK OF 1870, authorized by chap. 626, sec. 4, Laws of 1870, payable Nov. 1, 1905 250,000

Said stocks will bear interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sum awarded to them respectively, together with accrued interest thereon.

On presenting to the Controller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposit, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the stock in the manner directed in them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City and County of New-York," and addressed to the undersigned envelope addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Controller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.

ANDREW H. GREEN,
Controller.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—Proposals for the sale of seven hundred (700) Consolidated Mortgage Bonds of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, will be received at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 28 Exchange-place, until 3d of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock M. Proposals will be directed to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Trustees.

R. G. ROLSTON, President.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

BONDS OF CITY OF ST. PAUL, 8 PER CENT. Eight per Cent. Semi-annual interest in New-York.
For sale at par and interest by
FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers,
No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

CITY OF PEORIA, ILL., BONDS, issued to Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, maturing April 1, 1873, will be paid, after that date, at the office of CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TRAFFIC GUARANTEE AND REDEMPTION BONDS.

7 per cent. Gold Interest.

Mortgage $15,000 per Mile.

Completed and Fully Equipped Railway,

228 Miles Long.

Entirely Within the

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND, GOLD BONDS OF THE

Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,

INTEREST PAYABLE FEBRUARY AND AUGUST, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, AT THE

Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, IN NEW-YORK.

PRICE, 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

These Bonds, representing an unusually light Mortgage upon a Finished Railway, fully equipped, extending centrally through one of the richest and most populous States of the Union, remarkable for the great success of its different Railways, offer unusual inducements to the investor seeking a

PROFITABLE AND SAFE SECURITY.

The holder of this Bond has the right to vote at all elections.

By the terms of a Traffic Guarantee Contract with the well-known

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,

(four of whose Directors, including the President and Vice-President, are also Directors in the Springfield and Illinois South-eastern Railway,) a large number of these Bonds will be purchased by lot semi-annually at Par and Accrued Interest, giving the fortunate holders Eleven per cent. Profit on their investment, besides nearly Nine per cent. Interest.

We respectfully invite the attention of all Capitalists to this Security as a particularly safe and desirable one.

Pamphlets and Maps with full particulars furnished by us on written or personal application.

JONES & SCHUYLER,
NO. 13 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
Financial Agents of the Company.

ELEVEN PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

FIRST-CLASS SECURITY.

STATE LOAN OF ARKANSAS,

7 PER CT. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS.

A LIMITED NUMBER ARE OFFERED

AT 70 CENTS

AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

In these Bonds "the faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption on the principal and interest of each and every bond."

THE

ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY,

BY

SPECIAL MORTGAGE INDORSEMENT

PLEDGE THEIR SPLENDID ENDOWMENT OF LANDS, RAILROAD ROLLING STOCK, STATION-HOUSES AND ALL OTHER PROPERTY FOR THE FAITHFUL PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL, MAKING THIS A DOUBLE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

Interest payable April and October, at the Union Trust Company, New-York.

Maps, circulars, pamphlets, giving full particulars of the loan, to be had by addressing

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK,
Bankers, No. 49 Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK.

FIRE REINSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

Cash Capital $500,000, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

This Company is chartered by the State of New-York; is the first institution of the kind in this country, and is modeled after the Reinsurance Companies so long and favorably known in Germany, Austria and Russia for their large dividends.

There is no personal liability of stockholders.

DIRECTORS:

EMIL BAUER, President German-American Bank.
Gen. JOHN A. DIX, No. 2 West 21st-st.
THOMAS W. PEARSALL, No. 32 Wall-st.
WILLIAM MILES, President Sixpenny Savings Bank.
GEO. P. POLLEN, formerly of Pollen & Colgate, No. 9 Waverley-place.
LEOPOLD SCHMIDT, of Jansen, Schmidt & Bippert, No. 56 Broad-st.
FREDK. KUHNE, of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, No. 61 Broad-st.
S. S. MARSHALL, of Marshall & Verplanck, White Plains.
SAMUEL LEGGETT,

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. FROM NEW-YORK.
China...Wednesday, Sept. 4 | Calabria...Saturday, Sept. 7
Russia...Wednesday, Sept. 11 | Abyssinia...Saturday, Sept. 14
Cuba...Wednesday, Sept. 18 | Batavia...Saturday, Sept. 21
Scotia...Wednesday, Sept. 25 | Algeria...Saturday, Sept. 28
Java...Wednesday, Oct. 2 | Parthia...Saturday, Oct. 5

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80 this and $70 gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency.

Excursion tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at low rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. Passengers and cabin passage engaged at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PONTIAC, sailing from this port for Queenstown direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, leaving Cabin $70, Steerage $30. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

Reduction in Passage Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMERS SAIL FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily and favorably as by any other route or line.

THE NEW DEPARTURES.

SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 9 A.M., Steamer ETNA.
Europa.....Sept. 14 | Ulrbamia.....Sept. 4
Anglia.....Sept. 14 | Caledonia.....Sept. 11
India.....Sept. 21 | Olympia.....Sept. 18
Alsatia.....Sept. 28 | Princess.....Sept. 25
Australia.....Oct. 5 | Iowa.....Oct. 9
Columbia.....Oct. 12 | Alexandria.....Oct. 16

Saloons, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York. Cabin passage to London, Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, by Wednesday's steamers, $80; by Saturday's steamers, $65 and $75; excursion tickets, $130; intermediate, $55; steerage, $30. Certificates at lower rates can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
OCEANIC.....BALTIC.....ADRIATIC.
REPUBLIC, CELTIC, GERMANIC, ATLANTIC, BRITANNIC.

4,000 tons burden—3,000-horse power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on TUESDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Sept. 7, 8½ A. M.
ADRIATIC.....Sept. 14, 1 P. M.
BALTIC.....Sept. 21, 8½ A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unsurpassed.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms amidship and unrivaled. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $30, currency.

Drafts issued, payable on demand, for any sum, at current rates.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. Bills of lading issued through to Continental ports.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDONDERRY DIRECT.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, ANDREWS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, at 8:30 A. M.
EGYPT, DEGGAN.....Saturday, Sept. 14, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMPSON.....Saturday, Sept. 21, at 8 A. M.
LONDONDERRY DIRECT.
ERIN, LAWSON.....Wednesday, Sept. 11, at 10:30 A. M.
DENMARK, SUDDEN, Wednesday, Sept. 25, at 11:30 A. M.

Cabin passage.....$75 and $80, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $33, currency.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Sept. 5, 7 A.M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, Sept. 7, 8 A.M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Sept. 12, 1 P.M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, Sept. 14, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Thursday, Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Sept. 12, 8 A.M.

and each successive SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75 | Steerage.....$30
Second cabin.....30 | To London.....35
To Paris.....90 | To Paris.....40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Drafts can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.

Detailed information at lowest rates.

For further information, apply at the Company's office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.....SURMONT.....Saturday, Sept. 7
PEREIRE.....LEMAIRE.....Saturday, Sept. 14
WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN.....Saturday, Oct. 5

RATES OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$120 | Second cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

The steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both the Custom House annoyance and discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Sept. 4, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHITNEY.....Sept. 11, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. SPENCER.....Sept. 18, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORAN.....Sept. 25, at 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Oct. 2, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Jas. PRICE, Oct. 9, at 10½ A. M.

Rates of passage: Cabin, $80 gold; steerage passage (Office, No. 29 Broadway), $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th and 30th each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

Sept. 10.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer MONTANA, Capt. ——, touching for at Acapulco, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departure of 30th each month connects with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz and Port Angel. Freight for all way ports received until 4 P. M. of Sept. 7.

An extra steamer will leave San Francisco Sept. 24, 1872, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 2d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. SIDOUS.....Sept. 25
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....Oct. 2
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THIELEPAUGH.....Nov. 2

These splendid ocean steamers sail on schedule time and call at St. Thomas. Pass, Parnambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 5 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF HAVANA, Pearce, (Hav. only).....Wednesday, Sept. 6
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only).....Wed., Sept. 13
CITY OF MERIDA, Thompson.....Thurs., Sept. 19
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)..Wed. Sept. 25

For freight or passage apply to
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 22 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. M. B. GERMAN, Sept. 5.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, Sept. 12.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURRIE. (Via Havana.) Sept. 19.

For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURRIE, will sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M., promptly, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to
J. W. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE

FOR CHARLESTON S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

Sailing every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, from Pier 29 North River, at 3 P. M., the steamer

JAS. ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, TUESDAY, Sept. 5.
SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. Beckett, THURSDAY, Sept. 7.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. W. Woodhull, SATURDAY, Sept. 7.

Superior Accommodations for Passengers.

Through Passage Tickets and Bills of Lading issued in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all points South and South-west and over the Northeastern Railroad to Florence, Cheraw, and all points on the Cheraw and Darlington Railroad, and with steamers to Florida ports.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Excursion tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at low rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. Passengers and cabin passage engaged at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP PONTIAC, sailing from this port for Queenstown direct, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 4, leaving Cabin $70, Steerage $30. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, TUESDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 14 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South-st.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. HARMON, THURSDAY, Sept. 5, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 20 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, from Pier No. 1 North river, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurances by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R., No. 329 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 429 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.

FORWOOD LINE OF STEAMERS
TO
JAMAICA AND SAVANILLA.
UNDER CONTRACT TO CONVEY THE MAILS.

The steamer S. THOMAS will sail from Pier No. 12, North River, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 1 P. M.

Shippers will please note that freight will be received at Navanilla after 6 P. M. Sept. 9; Kingston after 6 P. M. Sept. 6.

For rates of freight and passage special attention being paid to insure the comfort of passengers apply to the owners,

LEECH, HARRISON & FORWOOD,
Liverpool and London, or to their agents,
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Wall-st., New-York.
McDOWELL & BARCLAY, Kingston, Jamaica.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 61 Dickman-st., corner of Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER,
Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5:15 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,
Capt. A. G. SIMMONS, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railroads. Also, to Lowell, Concord, Nashua, Manchester, Lawrence, Plymouth, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all points north. Promenade concerts every evening by Reeves' full orchestra. Music by Harms' band. For tickets and state-rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 859 Broadway, corner Spring; Brooklyn, corner 23d-st.; Dod's Express office, No. 944 Broadway; and No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier. A. P. BACON, Superintendent.
H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The steamer
C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW
(commencing May 27,) leave Yeakey-st. Pier at 5:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 6:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Coxsackie.

Trip tickets to Cozsons' West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon on evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 27th..... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, 29th..... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th..... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 31st..... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2d, 2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3d, 3:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d..... 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 2:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 30th..... 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th, 4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st..... 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st..... 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1..... 7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 31st..... 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 1st..... 7:00 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 2d..... 4:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d..... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d..... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d..... 7:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat NORWALK leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 17 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 42d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.25.

NORTH RIVER DAILY.—ST.-BOAT COLUMBIA.—Pier 1 North River.—Steamer CHRISTOPHER, at 6½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill, Newburgh, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 5 A. M., touching at all intermediate landings, arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; to Nyack, 25 cents; to Newburgh, 75 cents; to Poughkeepsie, $1. Excursion tickets, $1.50.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms No. 108 Liberty and No. 111 Cedar sts.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
The entire stock of a large store,
THIS DAY, Sept. 3, 1872,
At 10½ o'clock.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction as above, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire contents of a store, including buttons, brushes, gimps, fancy goods, sewing silk, spool cotton, steel cutters, soaps and perfumery, brushes, silk and cotton laces, hosiery, handkerchiefs, shawls, ribbons and bustles, crayons, collars, cuffs, braids, linens, linens, flutings, &c.

Assortment now ready.
Catalogues morning of sale.

Tin, wooden and willow ware, &c.
Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & BECKWITH, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, within their store:
200 packages Malaga Raisins.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Can be seen on Pier No. 40 East River.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1827.
B. H. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chambers-street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

REED REFRIGERATOR.
With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 24 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 261 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" Westside Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES
AT NO. 425½ 6TH-AV.,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

AT BOOKHARD'S, NO. 28 6TH-AV., large spacious rooms, can be found servants well recommended, having lived in the very first families as cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, housework-girls, &c., &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 48th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of competent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS Agency, No. 840 and 842 6th-av., may be found a large number of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families now returning from the country, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES SOME light work at her home, or the charge of a home for a widower or retirement. Address, with stamp, Mrs. BETRISE, Box No. 218 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with the best of City reference for character and capability; desires a situation as chamber-maid; can do plain sewing and dress a lady's hair; is willing and trying if required; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; is very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; can speak English. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands operating; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call or address No. 440 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing; good reference. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young girl lately landed, wants a situation as chamber-maid or waitress. Call at No. 342 West 41st-st., top floor.

COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English, French and American cooking; expert at pastries and desserts; many years' unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 641 8th-av., cross-marker south, between 47th and 48th sts.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE plain cook; will be willing to do some washing and ironing if required in a private family, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO MAKES all kinds of French, brown gravies, &c., &c., understands game, fish, soups, and makes good bread and biscuits, desires an engagement; best City reference given. Call at No. 102 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands making pastry and all kinds of nice cooking; thoroughly; City or country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT COOK; THOroughly understands her business; is a good baker; pure yeast and all the luxuries of the best City reference from her last place, for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 332 West 25th-st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY two competent girls; situations; one as cook; is a good baker; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, and do dry washing; both have been in the best families. Call at No. 291 8th-av.

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ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE
Steamer C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW
(commencing May 27,) leave Yeakey-st. Pier at 5:30 A. M., and 24th-st. at 6:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown and Nyack, (by ferry-boat) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and Coxsackie.

Trip tickets to Cozsons' West Point, Cornwall and Newburg, returning same day, $1.

Connecting for all points, West and North.

Special trains to Saratoga and Sharon on evening.

STEAMER HELEN—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST. FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, 27th..... 2:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 28th, 8:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 28th, 3:20 P. M.	Thursday, 29th..... 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, 29th..... 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 30th..... 3:30 P. M.
Saturday, 31st..... 2:00 P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2d, 2:30 P. M.
Tuesday, Sept. 3d, 3:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 3d..... 7:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 4th, 8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 4th, 2:00 P. M.

STEAMER SEA BIRD.—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST., FOR RED BANK
and intermediate landings.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 30th..... 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 29th, 4:00 P. M.
Saturday, 31st..... 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 31st..... 8:30 A. M.
Sunday, Sept. 1..... 7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 31st..... 3:30 P. M.
Sunday, 1st..... 7:00 P. M.	Sunday, Sept. 1, 3:30 P. M.
Monday, 2d..... 4:00 P. M.	Monday, 2d..... 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 3d..... 3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 3d..... 7:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK, DANBURY LITCHFIELD and intermediate stations, via Danbury and Shepaug Valley Railroads.—The beautiful steamboat NORWALK leaves foot of Market-st., Pier No. 17 East River, every afternoon at 2:45, and 42d-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.25.

NORTH RIVER DAILY.—ST.-BOAT COLUMBIA.—Pier 1 North River.—Steamer CHRISTOPHER, at 6½ P. M., except Sundays, for Yonkers, Irvington, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill, Newburgh, Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Fishkill and Poughkeepsie. Returning, leaves Poughkeepsie at 5 A. M., touching at all intermediate landings, arriving in New-York at 6 P. M. Fare to Yonkers, 10 cents; to Nyack, 25 cents; to Newburgh, 75 cents; to Poughkeepsie, $1. Excursion tickets, $1.50.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS East on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer leaves Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT B. WALDRON, Auctioneer.
Sales-rooms No. 108 Liberty and No. 111 Cedar sts.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.
The entire stock of a large store,
THIS DAY, Sept. 3, 1872,
At 10½ o'clock.

WALDRON & COOKE will sell by auction as above, to the highest bidder, for cash, the entire contents of a store, including buttons, brushes, gimps, fancy goods, sewing silk, spool cotton, steel cutters, soaps and perfumery, brushes, silk and cotton laces, hosiery, handkerchiefs, shawls, ribbons and bustles, crayons, collars, cuffs, braids, linens, linens, flutings, &c.

Assortment now ready.
Catalogues morning of sale.

Tin, wooden and willow ware, &c.
Catalogues morning of sale.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & BECKWITH, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Sept. 3, at 10 o'clock, within their store:
200 packages Malaga Raisins.
At 11½ o'clock, within their store:
2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.
Can be seen on Pier No. 40 East River.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1827.
B. H. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
155 Chambers-street,
FURNITURE AND CARPETS,
PARLOR SUITES,
CHAMBER SUITES,
DINING-ROOM SUITES,
MIRRORS, DESKS,
and a general and varied assortment of every description of
FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
MATTRESSES & BEDDING,
AT VERY LOW PRICES for cash.
Payments by Installments, if Desired.

REED REFRIGERATOR.
With water-cooler. Best in the world. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 24 West 23d-st. Refrigerators repaired.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 261 West 23d-st., junction Broadway and 8th-av.,
And the "Times" Westside Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be immediately supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP
OF ALL NATIONALITIES
AT NO. 425½ 6TH-AV.,
Between 26th and 27th sts.

AT BOOKHARD'S, NO. 28 6TH-AV., large spacious rooms, can be found servants well recommended, having lived in the very first families as cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waitresses, nurses, housework-girls, &c., &c.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 48th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of competent servants, both Protestant and Catholic, suitable for gentlemen's families returning to the City; also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

AT BEDELL'S LARGE AND SPACIOUS Agency, No. 840 and 842 6th-av., may be found a large number of first-class servants, suitable for gentlemen's families now returning from the country, both Protestant and Catholic, male and female.

A FOREIGN LADY DESIRES SOME light work at her home, or the charge of a home for a widower or retirement. Address, with stamp, Mrs. BETRISE, Box No. 218 Times Office.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN, with the best of City reference for character and capability; desires a situation as chamber-maid; can do plain sewing and dress a lady's hair; is willing and trying if required; is willing to make herself useful. Apply at 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; is very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; can do plain sewing; can speak English. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A GERMAN Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and parlor-maid, or chamber-maid and seamstress; country or City; very best City references. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and to take care of children; understands operating; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a respectable Protestant young woman, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family. Call or address No. 440 3d-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman desires a situation as chamber-maid and to assist in the washing; good reference. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant young girl lately landed, wants a situation as chamber-maid or waitress. Call at No. 342 West 41st-st., top floor.

COOK.—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT person as first-class cook in a private family; understands all kinds of English, French and American cooking; expert at pastries and desserts; many years' unexceptionable City reference. Call or address No. 641 8th-av., cross-marker south, between 47th and 48th sts.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-RATE plain cook; will be willing to do some washing and ironing if required in a private family, and can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 218 West 37th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO MAKES all kinds of French, brown gravies, &c., &c., understands game, fish, soups, and makes good bread and biscuits, desires an engagement; best City reference given. Call at No. 102 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COOK in a private family; understands making pastry and all kinds of nice cooking; thoroughly; City or country; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 133 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK.—AS COMPETENT COOK; THOroughly understands her business; is a good baker; pure yeast and all the luxuries of the best City reference from her last place, for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 332 West 25th-st.

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COOK.—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman

NEW-YORK CITY NEWS.

COMING HOME.

Closing of the Holidays—Return of Business Men to the City Owing to the Sudden Change in the Weather.

The 1st day of September was the signal among the New-Yorkers, who have been away for the Summer season, to return to Gotham. From the mountain side, from the lakes and woods of the Adirondacks, from the echoes of the many-voiced waves, the children of Gotham return to the shadow of her wings. The purple haze of the distant hills, the delicious mellow of sunset hours among the lakes, the frolic of the surf-bathing, the flirtations of the ball-room and the promenade are about to cease for another year for all, forever perhaps for many. All the pleasant time of idleness, the day-dreaming far from law-books and editorials, the delicious sense of irresponsibility and of unburdened shoulders have to become mere things of memory, and have to be locked up in mental chests. The time for work has come. The streets accordingly are filled with express-wagons, bearing the ponderous Saratogans of the female wanderer, and the modest portmanteaus of the inferior sex. The baggage-smasher is in all his glory. At the Grand Central Depot, up in Forty-second-street, he is now holding high carnival. Train after train comes in, drawn by a snorting, defiant locomotive. The baggage-smasher rushes like the lion upon his prey. With a whoop and a hallo boys, and a "look out there" addressed to the gentleman whose corns have been excoriated by the sudden descent of his own trunk upon them, the baggage-smasher pitches in regardless of expense or of the tenderest feelings of the female breast. The gentlemen, as a rule, are independent of the baggage-smasher, for they seldom carry anything in their portmanteaus that can be spoiled by any chance of position, and as for being violently hurled from vans and such like, why they only prove the truth of the adage that "there is nothing like leather." But that coming home, after all, has its solemn side. What master of a house returns to it after a prolonged absence without feeling his heart beat as he stands at the door fumbling at the key-hole? A thousand ideas of thieves, burglars, dishonest servants flash across his brain. What may not have happened in his absence? Yesterday saw the return of scores driven home by the late chilling blasts and cold rain. The opening of the Fall fashions, too, was an inducement to the ladies, at least, to hurry back to town. Still, despite this sudden flight from the rural districts, they are not altogether deserted, and in the pleasant Autumn days yet to come balmy breezes and refreshing hours will be enjoyed by those who are fortunate enough to have them to spare.

FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS.

Visit to a Broadway Emporium—Description of Various Paper Patterns—Tasteful Designs Exhibited.

As the operatic season is fast approaching, fashion, in compliment to one of the celebrated songsters, has dedicated one of her most graceful garments to "Lucca." This is an elegant train made with corsage, over-dress and train of heavy black gros grain silk, the upper skirt caught up in the back and fastened between the shoulders with a full bow and ends, while the train sweeps in undulating folds over the under-dress, or is gathered at a moment's notice into a bouffant, elegant polonaise at the back, thus combining two most desirable garments in one. Yesterday, in a Broadway emporium of fashion, the entire dress was exhibited in fine tissue paper, with all the parts cut, notched, and so admirably arranged in duplicate in a large envelope, that it would be impossible for the purchaser to make a mistake in getting up the dress at home.

A tight-fitting basque bears the name of "Arabella," in memory of Miss Goddard, and is displayed in paper representing a postillion back, the side-bodies running to a point, and the front assuming the vest form with a trimming simulating a Zouave jacket, and wide, open sleeves furnished with bows. The "Kellogg" over-skirt is as novel as the lovers of the unique could desire, being full in the back, the back caught up at the sides, the front a plain apron carried over the hip and fastened in plaits under a bow at the back, while the trimming simulates a pointed basque at the top of the apron.

The "Lady Washington" polonaise is a wide, plain apron, front caught in folds at the side and fastened up to the side of the polonaise, with wide bows and long ends, the back of the skirt cut square at the bottom, and puffed very full at the waist, wide slashed sleeve finished also with a bow.

The "Eldora" resembles the "Lady Washington" somewhat, with this difference, however, that a pointed basque holds the full skirt at the back, and the apron front is draped higher at the side of the dress than at the back, which is finished with a number of graceful loops of ribbon.

The "Empress" mantle is one of the most stylish and lady-like shown yesterday, and is arranged in a ball dress sacque with a graceful, round cape, open half way up the back, and finished with passementerie, fringe and tassels. The sacque is equally dressy without the cape, and can be made with the Watteau fold down the back, or one fourth tight. The Vilette is a charming little basque, opened upon vest fronts, postillion back pointed back, and can be worn either in or out of doors.

All these patterns can be made up in the usual Fall and Winter goods, silk, poplin, cashmere, moleskin, alsaces, cloth, velvet, velveteen, merino and cashmere flannel.

For children the designs are slightly varied from last year, and in many cases only modifications of the ladies' garments, the polonaise and basque being worn quite as much by little misses as by their elders. For a miss, however, a pretty polonaise, with the side or back plait, laid from the shoulder, and continued down below the waist a short distance, trimmed with buttons or narrow velvet, is quite tasteful, and adds fullness to the fragile forms of the delicate American girl in her teens. The polonaise out square in the neck, and made with a yoke, is a good sunsuitute for the apron, and is indeed quite supersedne it for school wear, while scalloped or trimmed neatly over a plain skirt, it looks as well as could be desired.

Woman's crowning glory, the bonnet, still assumes such proportions, and seems to resemble a "crown" as nearly as may be by taxing up in front, receding from the face, and being just as queenly as the purse of the fair owner will admit. One favorable symptom about bonnets is that, by a little change of strings and lace, a round hat will answer all the purposes of a bonnet, and a bonnet can be used as a round hat. Many tasteful designs were shown yesterday, at Mme. Demorest's, with coronet fronts, apologies for capes, and wide lace ties, or long ribbon strings to fasten them under the chin, or fill the hollow space behind the ears of those long tain-faced ladies who have too much good sense to fill their craniums with cargoes of false hair. Some of the bonnets were snug little cottage-slopes, with moderately full crowns, little capes, neat ruches and tiddy strings; others were rolled-up brims, to be set far back on the head, but had the appearance of being rather "wide awake" for good taste to adopt them. The patterns were made up to resemble velvet and lace—black velvet, with yellow satin Rhines, turquoise silk of delicate shades, rimed with contrasting colors, with soft-curling plumes turned back from the face, and falling gracefully over the full crown, while bands of velvet across the front were continued to form a cape at the back, or tied in a careless knot, with the ends falling to the shoulder. All these were made up on real frames of various colored tissue paper, and before the day was half over many of them had been duplicated by the dozen.

The Tragedy in the Eighth Ward—Sharkey Surrenders.

Wm. J. Sharkey, the man who shot Robert S. Dunn, alias "Bob Isaacs," during a fracas in "The Place," No. 263 Hudson-street, on Sunday evening, was taken into custody at an early hour yesterday morning by Capt. Garland, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct. Immediately after the shooting, Sharkey fled from the saloon and disappeared. Capt. Garland and several officers in plain clothes scoured the Ward during the night, but without success. Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning a young man entered the Station-house, bearing a message from Sharkey for the Captain, in which he stated that he was ready to surrender himself to the Captain, and would meet him at the corner of Washington and Perry streets for that purpose. The Captain at once proceeded to the spot indicated, and as he approached, Sharkey, who was accompanied by some friends, advanced to meet him, and surrendered himself. He was taken to the Station-house in Greenwich-street and locked up. He stated to the Captain that the shooting of Dunn was the result of an accident; that he had no serious quarrel with the deceased, nor did he for a moment intend to shoot him. He added that after drinking together in the saloon they commenced "jesting" each other, and he pulled the pistol out of his pocket in a spirit of devilry, and while handling the weapon carelessly it was discharged with the tragic result already published. The prisoner claims that he did not point the pistol at Dunn or threaten to shoot him. Coroner Young, on being informed of Sharkey's arrest, called on the Station-house, and directed Capt. Garland to detain the prisoner in his custody until the inquest, which will be held on Wednesday. A post-mortem examination of the body of deceased was made yesterday by Dr. E. T. T. Marks, who found a pistol-shot wound about three and a half inches below the right nipple, and an inch and a half to the right of the median line, the bullet passing through the lower portion of the left lobe of the liver, lodging in the diaphragm on the left side. Death was almost instantaneous from shock and internal hemorrhage.

THE POOR CHILDREN'S FUND.

An Excursion To-Morrow—The Sixth Ward Children on the Qui Vive—Contributions to the Fund.

To-morrow the seventeenth excursion for children will take place, when the boys and girls of the Sixth Ward will go up the Hudson River to Excelsior Park, opposite Yonkers. Judging from the anxiety displayed by the children and their parents, the number who will go on the excursion will be very large. Capt. Kennedy and his officers will gather the juveniles and accompany them on the trip. The usual preparations have been made for feeding and entertaining the boys and girls.

The following contributions to the fund were received yesterday:

L. E. X.	$5 00
H. B. W.	5 00
M. M. S.	5 00
Paterson, N. J.	2 00
Total	$17 00
Previously acknowledged	19,164 90
Aggregate of fund	$19,181 90

We have also received a basket, containing a quantity of children's clothing, from the ladies of the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, with the following note:

To the Editor New-York Times:

Since the guests of the Heath House, Schooley's Mountain, sent $2 to the TIMES Fund, some of our ladies have been busily sewing for the little ones. We now have the pleasure of forwarding to you 8 infants' long skirts, 8 infants' long flannels, 13 short, red flannel skirts, 27 short dresses and 2 aprons. Your visitors must know of many in want whom neither missions nor societies have yet reached, and we hope you will permit them to give these garments where they are most needed before you close your generous efforts for this season.

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., Friday, Aug. 30, 1872.

The clothing will be distributed by the Superintendents of the Relief Districts.

CROWDED PRISONS.

The Reason for Two Courts of General Sessions—Why They Were Not Held.

Of the 177 cases which will be brought before the Grand Jury today, there are no less than twenty-one of homicide, and eleven of assault with intent to kill. Twenty-one men slain outright, and eleven more attempts to slay within so short a time, is by no means a pleasant subject for reflection. Forty cases of burglary are equally disagreeable. Many of these cases will undoubtedly disappear in the Grand Jury room, and no indictments will be found against them for want of sufficient evidence. But even with this deduction, there will be a very long session for the Grand Jury, and afterward the real tug of war will come in the Grand Sessions Court. All the homicide cases will probably be lengthy trials, and the wheels of justice will almost inevitably be blocked. This state of things was brought before the notice of the Legislature last April, and a bill was passed enabling the Court of General Sessions to "make division of itself," and to carry on trials in two rooms. Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett did accordingly last May, divide the work, and, by so doing, were enabled to make clean work of a calendar heavy enough in all conscience, but not so heavy as this.

But the legislators, while they gave the authorization to the Court to make this change, made no provision for its being carried into effect. It made no award of any sum for the hiring of an extra room, or for the payment of extra officials. Additional clerks and officers of the Court were required, also a stenographer to record the proceedings, with other officials necessary for the convenience and dignity of a Court of justice. In May, to satisfy these claims, they borrowed out of the award made for the regular Sessions Court, but as it is plain that if they do this again they will exhaust the fund altogether, and seriously embarrass the regular Court, there is a reluctance to resort to the method. The question was discussed last week between Judge Bedford and Recorder Hackett, and they ultimately came to the conclusion that "robbing Peter to pay Paul" was most unsound policy. So Recorder Hackett, whose turn it was to be idle, went to Chicago, whence he will not return until his time has come round to ascend the bench.

A reporter of the TIMES was sent to the District-Attorney's office to learn how this formidable array of business was going to be met, since the Judges could not render any assistance in the matter. He saw Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who said that naturally if the General Sessions Court could not be divided, the responsibility of the labor fell upon that office. There was, he said, a method by which much time and expense could be saved to the State. It was by accepting minor pleas. The papers of many cases when sifted by the District-Attorney showed that there was not sufficient evidence to secure an indictment. It was then in his power to state the fact to the Court and to the jury and to say that the prosecution would accept a plea of guilty for a minor offense. For instance, if a man was charged with burglary, and after examination of all the evidence presented to the Grand Jury upon which an indictment had been framed, he should see clearly that nothing but larceny could be proved, it was manifestly to the public advantage for him to propose that the criminal should plead guilty to larceny, which would be accepted, thus saving the time of the Court and quickening the turn of other unfortunates who were languishing in prison waiting for a trial. This method, of course, necessitated an immense amount of arduous work at the hands of the District-Attorney and his associates; but they were prepared to undertake it, as otherwise the amount of work that would accumulate in the General Sessions Court would be simply prodigious.

With such a terrible calendar the prisons of the City must be in a very crowded condition. The Tombs will best exemplify the actual state of matters. There were yesterday, at noon, before the Black Caravan had removed the sentenced drunkards and disorderly characters to the Island, just 498 prisoners; sixty-one of these were removed, leaving a total of 437. Of these three-fourths were males and the rest females. About fifty were casuals, who were remaining the allotted forty-eight hours before removal, to give them a chance to get bail or pay their fines. The remainder were men, either indicted and waiting for trial, or the committed and waiting to be indicted. From the large numbers in the prison nearly every cell is inhabited by two men.

BILLIARDS.

The Great Match To-Night—Deery vs. Daly.

The leading event in sporting circles is the match at French carome, consisting of two games, for a round stake of $2,000 a side, and the first of which is to be played to-night at Irving Hall. Yesterday the players, through their representatives, met and deposited the remaining $2,000, thus releasing the original $1,000 from forfeiture and making the match play or pay. The game of to-night will consist of 500 points, push and crotch shots barred. The second game will be 600 points up. Opinions of professionals differ as to the respective chances of the two players, many maintaining that Daly's defeat of Deery in the recent contest for $250 a side, has shaken the latter's confidence. All agree, however, that the game ought to be a good one, and, moreover, extremely close. The prevailing cool weather is a point in Deery's favor, and his admirers expect to see him play at Irving Hall as in San Francisco last year he played against Rudolphe and the two Dions.

A REFUTATION.

What Henry Clews Says About the Georgia Railroad Bonds.

A morning journal, yesterday, contained a leading article reflecting seriously upon Mr. Henry Clews, and charging that the latter sold bonds of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, of Georgia, knowing that they were issued illegally. In reply to the inquiry of a TIMES reporter regarding the matter, Mr. Henry Clews said:

"The various charges contained in the article yesterday, and others previously, are lies, and the writer thereof I unhesitatingly stigmatize as a liar. The only business connection which I had with that State was done in accordance with straight forward, legitimate banking, and neither I nor my firm were in any manner or form interested in any railroad contract or the profits thereof, or in the business of J. E. Conant & Co. or in that of H. J. Kimball, or any one else connected with the internal improvements of the State of Georgia. I also gave those facts in an affidavit to the Georgia Bond Committee, which recently visited this City. In reference to the legality of these acts, and the issue of the bonds which passed through my hands, which were only a portion of those issued, I have the opinions of Messrs. Southmayd, Evarts, Choate, Judge Emott, Messrs. Gillett and Crosby, as well as of the Attorney-General and Chief-Justice of the State of Georgia, that they are legal, and it is impossible for the State to shirk the responsibility incurred by its own acts. I never had any knowledge of fraudulent issues, and I had the official notice from the State that the Engineer's report, required to be made by law of the completion of the several sections of the Brunswick and Albany Railroad and been filed, before the bonds covering such sections were negotiated by me."

THE METIS.

A Providence Estimate of the Number Lost by the Disaster.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—Reports received this morning indicate that Catharine Casey, Miss Augusta Perry, of East Attleboro, and Joseph Wegowake, of Hamburg, Germany, not before reported, were lost on the Metis. This makes the number known to be lost thirty-one or thirty-two. It is feared that the number will reach at least forty.

The schooner E. Stedman, at Dighton, brought in Wegowake's trunk.

The Body of a Child at Block Island—No More Bodies at Watch Hill.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—The body of a male child, about six months old, was washed ashore on Block Island. It is doubtless from the Metis. No more bodies have been discovered at Watch Hill.

Uncertainty and Doubt—The Official Investigation.

The excitement occasioned by the loss of the Metis has to some extent subsided so far as the general public is concerned, and but few additional details of the disaster are to hand. The lists of passengers and freight carried by the steamer were in possession of the clerk who is among the missing, and many anxious ones who made inquiries at the office of the Company in this City yesterday were unable to obtain any information in regard to the friends who are supposed to be on board, while merchants and others in search of information regarding shipments of freight, could not ascertain whether their consignments had gone by the Metis, nor could the Company speak definitely as to the goods saved. In one or two instances persons who had been supposed to be among the ill-fated crew returned home alive and well, never having been on board the vessel.

Gov. Sprague, President of the New-York and Providence Steam-boat Company, wrote to this City yesterday that a considerable amount of freight had floated ashore at Block Island. The steamer Pelican left Providence on Sunday night, intending to cruise about the locality in search of floating freight. A few bales and packages were picked up near the scene of the disaster by the schooner May, and taken to Fall River. The Metis is supposed to have been insured only against fire, and in that case the vessel will be a dead loss to the Company. The hurried reports of the monopolising of the life-boats by the officers of the vessel are indignantly denied by the agents of the Company, who declare the story to be founded on the action of six deck hands, who, with the Secretary of the line, jumped into a small wooden boat as the vessel was going down, five lives being saved in this way. The Metis is declared to have been a staunch vessel, having been thoroughly overhauled on after the usual number of examinations by Government inspectors. The Captain and crew of the Stonington deny having seen the Metis after they passed her at Faulkner Island, eighty miles from the point of the disaster, at the time of which the Stonington was at Sand's Point, nearly 100 miles from Watch Hill.

THE OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION.

Elisha B. Beckwith, Inspector of Hulls, and Philo B. Hovey, Inspector of Boilers, constituting the Local Board, will make an immediate examination at New-London, Conn., into the cause of the Metis disaster. Supervising Inspector Isaac Low, of the Second District, will visit the Local Board at New-London today on business connected with the investigation.

The Wierum Funeral.

The little waifs cast up on the New-England shore with the driftwood of the wreck, were yesterday buried from their late home at No. 143 Clinton-street, Brooklyn. The friends of the bereaved parents gathered at the house yesterday morning to pay their last tribute of respect to the infant victims. The crowd of mourners was so great as to fill the house, leaving many standing in the street, where a curious crowd had also congregated, in the hope of an opportunity of seeing the casket. The funeral services were opened by Rev. Wm. Halliday, of Plymouth Church, Rev. George Howard, of Catskill, following with appropriate touching remarks. A quartet of the Plymouth choir also sang several chants and hymns with unusual feeling and expression.

The casket in which the boys lay, side by side was square in shape, covered with white opera-cloth, bearing the following inscription:

ARTHUR AND CARL.
Born March 20, 1864,
and January 2, 1866.
Died August 31, 1872.

At 2 o'clock the casket was borne to the hearse and the cortège moved away. The whole will be taken to Morristown, N. J., and interred in the burying-place of the Wierum family.

Fire-Marshal's Report.

Fire-Marshal McSpedon reports 103 fires during the month of August, 1872, involving a loss of $13,750 on buildings, and on stock $119,480, making a total of $133,230. The amount of uninsured loss was $780, of which $50 was on buildings and $730 on stock.

The total amount of insurance was $976,605, divided as follows: $267,300 on buildings and $419,300 on stock. Among the various causes of fire, the following are the principal: Carelessness of occupants and employes in use of fire, matches &c., 28; children playing with fire and matches, 7; foul chimneys, 5; gas-light setting fire to curtains, 4; kerosene lamps, explosion of, 10; kerosene lamps, upsetting of, 3; liquid gas and gasoline lamps, 4; spontaneous combustion of oily rags, &c., 5.

Fires from this latter cause have been of frequent occurrence during the Summer, the increase being ninety per cent. over same period of last year. This is attributable in a great measure, if not entirely, to the excessive and long-continued heat, which promotes the use of inflammable gases, and greatly increases the danger of spontaneous combustion. The fire in bonded warehouse No. 8 Washington-street, on 26th August, was caused by the ignition of saltpetre vapors coming in contact with the flame of a lantern. This warehouse, as is commonly the case in all warehouses, was kept tightly closed, the windows being rarely if ever opened for ventilation. The vapor thus formed by the large quantities of wines and liquors there stored had settled in the gangways and about the packages. The moment the lamp was lighted the blue flame appeared and spread rapidly along the passage-way and under and around the casks of liquors. Thorough ventilation of these warehouses every day would materially lessen the danger from fire, and it is to be hoped that all warehousemen will profit by the late disaster and take measures to prevent the accumulation of foul and inflammable gases within their premises.

Comparative statement of fires, loss and insurance for—

	August, 1871.	August, 1872.
Fires	90	103
Loss	$81,575	$976,605
Insurance	906,675	976,605

A Yacht Captain Accused of Murdering a Chinaman.

Daniel Ayers, the Captain of the yacht Spray, belonging to Mr. Blackburn, which is now lying at Glen Cove, Long Island, was yesterday committed to the County Jail by Justice Frost, of Oyster Bay, on a charge of murdering a Chinaman named John Howes, in the employment of Hon. S. M. Barlow, of New-York. It seems that Ayers, with a companion, while walking in Glen Cove Sunday evening, met Howes, and without any provocation, it is alleged, knocked him down, and after kicking him in a brutal manner, took a pistol from his pocket and shot the unoffending foreigner, the ball entering his forehead, and had not been extracted last evening. Information was immediately given to the authorities, and the yacht Spray, to which the murderer had escaped, was overhauled as she was proceeding out of the harbor, and the Captain arrested. He was immediately taken to the bedside of the dying man, and fully identified as the person who fired the fatal shot. The Chinaman is reported dead.

The Case of William Tucker Bond, the Alleged English Fraudulent Bankrupt.

William Tucker Bond, the Englishman arrested on his arrival in this country, with a large quantity of goods in his possession, alleged to be the proceeds of a fraudulent bankruptcy committed in England, was yesterday before Judge Leonard, in Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus. His counsel moved for his discharge from arrest, on the ground that, even if a fraudulent act of bankruptcy had been committed by him, yet it had been committed in a foreign State, both parties thereto being citizens of that State, and, therefore, no act had been committed of which the Courts in this country could take judicial cognizance.

Judge Leonard reserved his decision.

The Selden Malpractice Case.

There was a private examination at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon before Justice Cox, of Jefferson Market, of witnesses in the Selden abortion case. District-Attorney Sullivan appeared for the people, and Mr. McClellan for the defendants, Charles Selden and Elisha Savage. The testimony of Barbara Voss, the victim, and of Dr. Theophilus Steele, the Police Surgeon, who examined her previous to the arrest of the two prisoners, was taken, but is unfit for publication. The woman's statement was very precise as to the actions of Selden.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Two hundred and five new patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, No. 230 East Thirty-fourth-street, during the month of August.

The Department of Public Parks announces that if the weather is fine there will be music by the Central Park band at the Battery today from 4½ to 6½ P. M.

The United States District Court is closed until the October term. Judge Blatchford will probably sit in the Circuit Court during the present week.

John Doran was held for trial at Essex Market, yesterday, on a charge of stealing $45 from Francis Johnson, an inmate of the Sailors' Home.

William O'Brien, a professional thief, was held for trial at the Tombs, yesterday, on a charge of stealing a case of muslin, value $321, from Pier No. 27 North River.

Pacific Mail stock fell from 78¾, at which figure it was held on Saturday, to 74½ yesterday, in consequence of the disaster to the steamship Bienville.

Patrolman Michael Kelly, Seventh Precinct; Charles Flood, Fifteenth Precinct, and Wm. Farrell, Thirty-third Precinct, were dismissed the Department yesterday.

An unknown man, dressed in the uniform of the United States Marine Corps, was found insensible yesterday in South-street, near Roosevelt, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

The Winter session of the Methodist Preachers' Association was opened yesterday. Dr. Porter presided, and the subject discussed was, "Our Holidays, and how we enjoyed them."

Controller Green wishes it understood that he has not interfered with the vacations of the members of the Fire Department, and that the usual leaves of absence, with pay, will be granted.

The justification of the bail of James H. Ingersoll, in the civil suits brought against him in the name of the State, has been fixed for Sept. 11, before Judge Leonard, or whoever may be sitting in his place in Supreme Court Chambers.

James H. Hill, aged ten years, of No. 345 Greenwich-street, while passing No. 261 Greenwich-street, yesterday, was struck on the head by a falling shutter, and was severely injured. He was cared for at the Park Hospital.

Rev. O. B. Bidwell writes correcting the report of his lecture on Dr. Livingstone's discoveries, which appeared in yesterday's issue. He states that he said the Doctor "had not finalled" his work of discovery, not that he had failed in it.

Controller Green paid on Saturday the Police Department, for salaries of the employes and the force, month of August, $275,000. Yesterday he paid the Department of Public Parks for the requirements of that Department, $40,000.

Col. Charles S. Spencer, of the Fifth Regiment, arrived in this City last evening from Saratoga, and was met at the Chambers-street Ferry by about 500 members of his regiment and escorted to the armory, where he was welcomed by the Lieutenant-Colonel.

Sneak thieves yesterday morning entered the premises of S. Praeger & Co., No. 462 Broadway, and stole velvets valued at $300, which they concealed in a basement closet. Detective Bennett surprised Frank Hudson endeavoring to remove the velvet, and arrested him. He was held for examination at the Tombs.

A meeting of livery-stable keepers, who, about six weeks ago formed an association for the purpose of raising the price of carriages to funerals, was held at the Centennial Assembly Rooms last evening. Mr. Banfield presided, and the principal business of the meeting last night was the adoption of the by-laws.

The remains of an unknown man were found, yesterday, floating in the water at Pier No. 33 North River, and were removed to the Morgue for identification. There were some marks of violence on the face of the deceased, but whether they were received prior or subsequent to death could not be determined.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mary Cabeney, a domestic in the employ of Horace F. Clark, No. 10 East Twenty-second-street, whose death resulted from being burned by the explosion of an alcohol lamp which she had placed on the stove. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

The statement in a morning paper yesterday, that Robert Dunn, the Eighth Ward Democratic politician, who was killed in a bar-room affray on Sunday evening, was an employe of the Controller's Office at a salary of $1,500 is incorrect, no such person having been connected with that Department.

William Lee and Mary Ann Allen were brought up at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Ledwith, charged with having broken into a room at No. 224 Wooster-street, and attempting to steal money and jewelry amounting to $436, the property of Rosanna McDonnell. They were held to answer in $1,500 each.

Complaint having been made at the office of the Department of Public Works that the building of the new railroad on Seventy-third-street had obstructed both Fifth-avenue and Broadway, at that street, the Deputy Commissioner, in the absence of Mr. Van Nort, sent several inspectors there, who arranged matters by directing the removal of some of the obstructions.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on application of Mr. Reginald Hare, as attorney for Macy P. Montgomery, Judge Leonard granted an order of arrest against William H. Marston. The action in which the order was obtained was to recover $650, alleged to have been obtained by Marston from Montgomery by fraud, the latter having won the money by the use of transparent cards.

BROOKLYN.

The public schools reopened yesterday.

The Board of Health granted 277 burial permits last week.

The taxes collected for the month of August amount to $258,078 56.

The Excise Commissioners yesterday deposited $30,000 with the City Treasurer, which makes $75,000 since May last.

The Board of Elections met yesterday morning and appointed canvassers and inspectors for the First, Sixth and Eleventh Wards.

The livery-stable men are taking steps to contest the order of the Park Commissioners prohibiting carriages returning from funerals from passing through the Park.

The contagious disease report from the Health Office for last week was as follows: Small-pox cases, 5; typhoid fever, 9; typhus fever, 1; diphtheria, 4.

Sunday night Elizabeth Zimmerman, aged thirty-two, residing at No. 28 Hopkins-street, was seriously burned about the face and neck by the explosion of a kerosene lamp.

In the divorce suit of Amelia Brown against George F. Brown, in the Supreme Court, a reference was made to decide upon the question of alimony and the issues. Cruel treatment is the cause assigned.

Rev. Frederick G. Clark, D. D., pastor of the Gates-avenue Presbyterian Church, has resigned his pastoral connection with that congregation, and will in future fill the pulpit of the Tompkins-avenue Presbyterian Church.

At 10½ o'clock yesterday morning, Mrs. E. B. Sneddiker, aged 61 years, residing at No. 54 South Portland-avenue, took a dose of strychnine in mistake for quinine. Her recovery is extremely doubtful.

Yesterday morning, King Cole and Joseph L. Smith, employes in Ryder & Co.'s carriage factory, Nos. 18 and 20 Henry-street, sustained each a compound fracture of the ankle by the breaking of the elevator-rope while they were ascending to an upper story.

At about 11 o'clock A. M. yesterday, Thomas Martin, aged thirty-six, sickly and in destitute circumstances, attempted suicide by jumping off the dock at the foot of Bridge-street. He was rescued by the Captain of the pilot-boat Edmund Blunt.

A number of men residing in Brooklyn, and connected with New-York regiments, met, last evening, at the armory, for the purpose of taking the initiatory steps toward forming a new company, to be attached to the Forty-seventh Regiment.

Yesterday morning the Grand Jury for Kings County was impaneled in the Court of Sessions, Charles S. Baylis, foreman. There were eleven arraignments for offences, ranging from grand larceny down. All pleaded not guilty.

The Clerk of the Sixth District Court, where Judge John Lynch presides, yesterday made return to the Controller of fines and fees collected in his Court for the month of August, amounting to $80 75. Judge Riley's Clerk, Third District Court, yesterday made his return for July, amounting to $161 70.

Yesterday afternoon, Benjamin Herman, aged forty, a canner by occupation, resides in Duffield street, between Willoughby-street and Fulton-avenue, while working at No. 267 State-street, fell from a scaffold, forty feet, to the ground, and was injured, it is thought, fatally. He was taken to the City Hospital.

The application for an injunction, made by Lee-avenue property-owners, to restrain the Williamsburg and Flatbush Railroad Company from laying their track in Lee-avenue, was granted by Justice Barnard yesterday, on the plaintiffs giving their undertaking in the sum of $25,000, until decision on the merits of the action is given.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

The work of grading Westchester-avenue, from Port Chester to the Purchase Road, will probably be commenced by the beginning of January next.

The barn of Mr. Saterlier at Wilton, was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday night. The barn and contents were valued at $6,000, upon which there was but little insurance.

The store of Mr. Fredericks, tailor, doing business on Fordham-avenue, Morrisania, was entered by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of some ready-made clothing and other property.

Catherine Fruen, a resident of Mott-street, Melrose, committed suicide, on Saturday, by swallowing phosphorus. She died in great agony and exclaiming to the last that she was tired of life. An inquest was held and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane rendered.

Coroner Meeks held an inquest at New-Rochelle, on Sunday, upon the body of Thomas Parker, son of Patrick Parker, aged about three years, who was accidentally drowned by falling head-foremost into a cask of rain-water.

An unknown man, apparently about forty years of age, who called at the railroad depot, William's Bridge, about 7 o'clock on Saturday evening in a sick and destitute condition, was shortly afterwards struck and run over by a train of the New-Haven Railroad, between William's Bridge and Fordham, while walking on the track.

LONG ISLAND.

The Fire Department of Long Island City elects an Assistant Engineer this evening.

Yesterday the Grand Jury of the Queens County Court of Sessions indicted John Kerrigan for the murder of his wife in Maspeth in July last. An ineffectual attempt was made by Kerrigan to escape from jail Saturday night.

The Queens County Court and Court of Sessions convened at North Hempstead yesterday, Judge Armstrong presiding. There were twelve cases on the calendar. The Grand Jury presented four indictments and retired to consider other cases. The Court will continue in session today.

NEW-JERSEY.

The September Term of the Union County Courts will begin today at Elizabeth.

Patrick Gunshiner, a street laborer, was injured, yesterday afternoon, by a premature blast on Summit-avenue, Jersey City.

The entries for special premiums at the State Fair have not been closed, and the books will be kept open to Sept. 11.

The Methodists of Bergen County, will hold a Camp-meeting at Ridgewood, from Sept. 11 to Sept. 18.

The Jersey City Board of Police Commissioners yesterday requested the Board of Aldermen to revoke the license of Patrick Roche, liquor-seller at Henderson and Steuben streets.

John McLoughlin, who fell from the Ravine Road, on Thursday, upon the rocks below, died from his injuries on Sunday night, in the Jersey City Hospital.

A warrant has been issued by Justice Christen, in Hoboken, for the arrest of Anna Schmidt, who is charged with having assaulted and nearly killed Mrs. Bellmer, a woman seventy-years of age.

The anniversary exercises of the Chicoee Sunday-school, at Belleville, took place on Sunday. The Superintendent, Mr. Burkotell, read the Secretary's first annual report, which states that the present number of scholars is sixty. During the year $630 were expended.

The September term of the Essex County Courts commence today. A number of criminal cases of some importance will come before the Court, among them being the trials of Hiram Harris and William Porter, who are charged with the "Keements burglary."

The Passaic County Courts will convene at Paterson, Aug. 10, when it is expected that the trial of Van Winkle Bogert, who is held as a contraband at the Centennial Asylum, charged with the murder of Ransom F. Bunnoughs, last December, will be commenced early in the session.

The dwelling-house, No. 53 Washington-street, Jersey City, was entered by thieves, yesterday afternoon, and robbed of $100 worth of jewelry. Two painters, Thomas Leonard and James McThing, who were engaged in painting the house, were arrested on suspicion, and were held for examination.

Yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, Patrick Drendenan, while at work drilling rock in Smith-avenue, near St. Paul's-avenue, Jersey City, was thrown about twenty feet in the air and seriously injured by the premature explosion of the blast. He was taken to his home on Oakland-avenue. Slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Board of Police Commissioners, of Jersey City, held a meeting, yesterday morning, at which charges of disobedience of orders and intoxication were preferred against Capt. McHorney, of the First Precinct. He asked for time to obtain witnesses and counsel, and the trial was postponed to the next meeting. Officer Teeple, who shot himself a few days ago, sent in his resignation, which was accepted.

A Lunatic Escapes from the Park Hospital.

At midnight, on Sunday, James Lyons, aged thirty-four, was arrested for intoxication, and while at the Church-street Police Station exhibited symptoms of insanity. He was attended by Police-Surgeon Hutchinson, who ordered him to be sent to the Park Hospital, which was accordingly done. At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning Lyons sprang from his cell, and rushing to a second floor window leaped out into the Park and ran off. The City Hall Police were notified, and several officers were sent in search of the fugitive. He was found wandering through Chambers-street, and taken back to the hospital.

The Utica Cheese Market.

UTICA N. Y., Sept. 2.—The market this week was the dullest of the season, not a box having been sold. About 4,000 boxes were represented, but only 1,000 were offered for sale. Buyers would not offer much more than 13c., while factory men would not take less than 14c., which was the ruling figure last week. At Little Falls the market was the dullest ever known. Buyers and sellers began to meet at 8 o'clock. A few remaining at 4 o'clock, about 900 boxes of private dairy were offered and sold at 14c.@ 15c., only two lots bringing 15c. The ruling figure was 14c. At Ilion 2,500 boxes of factory Cheese were offered, and 2,000 boxes were sold at 13c. as the ruling figure, with 13½c. for choice lots.

Closing of Foreign Mails at the Post-Office.

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown, by the Nevada, at 12 M.....For Germany, by the Hein, at 12 M.....For Havana, (only,) by the City of Havana, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	8 A. M.	2 P. M.
North, through R. R.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.
and New-York Central	8 A. M.	400, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	8 A. M.	2 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	8 A. M.	1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Hempstead	8 A. M.	6 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	8 A. M.	2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	8 A. M.	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.	7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	8 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, and Points St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.	3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Clevel'd, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn.	7 A. M.	4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Wyoming, from Liverpool.—L. Rotte, L. Bauer, Miss R. Barlow, Miss H. Barlow, Mrs. and Mrs. J. H. Connolly, Miss Connolly, Mr. Connolly, W. Field, C. Webb, J. P. Sweeney and lady, H. E. Sweeney, J. Champion, J. A. Ostley, Miss E. C. Ostley, Miss R. Goddard, R. S. Cooper, E. Cridge, E. S. Brooks, Miss Gildersleeve, Dr. Callaghan, J. Steel, E. A. Secht, J. H. Williams, Rev. W. Jones, J. R. Emmson, A. McSally, Judge and Mrs. Shea, Misses Shea, Master J. Shea, Miss Carter, Miss Isaac, Mrs. H. Finginson, Mrs. S. H. Murphy, Mrs. S. H. S. Knox, Mr. and Mrs. William Carlton, Miss R. S.